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WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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CRUCIFYING CHRIST'S RELIGION.

Nearly two thousand years ago, Jesus of Nazareth, the head and founder of the Christian religion, was crucified on the Mount of Calvary. His death gave life to others and the revealed religion he bequeathed to the world has pierced to every quarter of the habitable globe until in this day and generation christianity and enlightenment are synonymous terms. The Messiah preached many things, among others the sublime virtue of charity and His coming was heralded by the song of angels "Peace on earth, good will to men." How fruitless was his death, for some at least of those in this country who call themselves professing Christians and whose glorifying of God consists in magnifying themselves, is made evident by the following account of the proceedings at a so-called religious meeting held under the shadow of Plymouth Rock. The participants in this meeting were not politicians, they were preachers; they were not even of the rank and file of the Church, but they were among the leaders of those (verily "blind leaders of the blind!") who sit under their ministration week after week and look up to them as the expounders of the word of God—that word which says "love your enemies," and again, "resist not evil," and still again that impressive command which has echoed through the world, "judge not that ye be not judged." They are of the same religious faith, of the same nationality—many of them united by ties of kindred, read from the same Bible and preach the same truths, even sing the same songs of praise, to the self same God, as those in the South whom they denounce, and for whose destruction they call for the sword and the torch. They know nothing of that charity which He taught; of that love which the beloved disciple makes the one glowing theme of his discourse to the Church—he who "leaned on Jesus' bosom" at the Last Supper; that long suffering and forbearance towards one another; that kindness, that meekness of heart, that lowliness of spirit taught by Him as essential virtues and cardinal points in His followers. They are the Christ-killers of the nineteenth century, and as "the Son of Man was lifted up in the wilderness," so do they crucify the religion left by Him as a most precious heritage to the world. Is it a wonder that the Methodist Episcopal Church South, composed of Christian men and women who are taught—and who live up to their teachings—to "pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you" will not enter into an alliance with such men as these? men who "use their religion to cloak their maliciousness" and who continually "crucify the Son of God afresh and put him to an open shame?" But—let all read for themselves:

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers of Boston and vicinity, held at Wesleyan Hall, Tuesday afternoon, the recent difficulties in Louisiana were discussed at considerable length. Bishop Bowman gave an account of what he knew about the treatment of the colored people of Louisiana, narrating a number of instances in which they had been shamefully abused, and deprived of life even. By invitation, Rev. B. I Ives, of New York, addressed the meeting.

He said we are undertaking now to coax the devil out of the miserable whelps down South, when nothing but strychnine and cannon ought to be used. He rather agreed with Phil Sheridan's declaration during the war, "that if he had owned hell and Texas he would lease out Texas and live in the other place." Dr. Ives administered a castigation to the church, declaring that there is not a paper in the Methodist Church that dares discuss the civil rights bill, and asks that it be enforced. He said, he believed the meanest rascals in the South were in the Methodist Church South. He declared himself a Radical of the strongest kind, and he said he believed the more he hated the rebels of the South the more he loved God.

He declared he believed that the spirit now rampant in the South has got to be crushed out by another war, and he longed for the appearance of some colored man able to become a leader among his people, wielding the sword and torch. He said the Bishops ought to come out publicly and declare the whole truth about the treatment of the colored people in the South, but he didn't believe they would. If they did he knew they couldn't return to the South, for if they did they would be hung; but he intimated that it was no worse to hang a Bishop than a minister, but he suggested if it was done it might wake up the people quicker than anything else.

He thought the Bishops were too tender-hearted, and they reminded him of the man who wanted to cut off his dog's tail, but was too tender-hearted to cut it off where it ought to be, so he cut it off an inch at a time. The speech of Mr. Ives was received with frequent demonstrations of approval; some of his most radical utterances exciting considerable applause, mingled with laughter

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The population of Colorado, says the Nashville *Union*, according to the census of 1860, was 34,277. That of 1870 gave it 39,864. At the same rate of increase it would now have a population of something over 41,000. We have in Tennessee two counties, Davidson and Shelby, each of which nearly doubles Colorado in population. It will be seen from this comparison what a glaring wrong the present Congress meditates in admitting this Territory as a State in the Union for the purpose of securing two additional Radical Senators.

Wendell Phillips writes a long letter to the Boston *Advertiser* protesting against the passage of any "Civil Rights" bill that does not insist upon mixed schools. He says the Southern whites will not destroy their common school system if such a bill is passed, calls their remonstrances "bullying bluster," and gives as a reason why they can't do it, that they haven't power. "Six or seven thousand negro voters are not easily thwarted," he adds. All of which proves that Wendell is still the same old ass he always was. Let him and his pass such a bill and see whether or not we have the power.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 27, 1875.

My Dear Journal:

It seems quite natural te me to be in Raleigh during the session of the Legislature, and quite as natural to say a few words to "my dear JOURNAL," to let its readers know what is going on in our Capital city.

And first in order and importance, what about

CONVENTION?

The friends of the measure are active and zealous, and will leave no stone unturned to effect their purpose. The action of the Executive Committee shows the sentiment of the party generally throughout the State, to be favorable to the call. And in addition to this, another powerful argument has been adduced in favor of Convention by the publication of the decision of the Supreme Court in the contest between Judges Hilliard and Moore, of the East, and between Judges Cloud and Wilson of the West, for the judgeship in their respective districts.

It will be remembered that the last Legislature ordered an election to fill the vacancies in these district, but that Judges Moore and Cloud, the incumbents, insisted there was no vacancy to fill. The elections were held in pursuance of law, however, and Hilliard and Wilson elected, and duly commissioned by Governor Brogden. The wish of the people, and of the Legislature, having thus been defeated by the Court, people are beginning to enquire whether the Court ought not to be abolished? Many men are unwilling to trust their lives and fortunes and liberties in the hands of men who have shown so much devotion to party as certain members of the Supreme Court have done, and who can be dislodged from their present position at an early day only by a Convention. It is probable that

FINAL ACTION

will be taken next week, and the Convention will be called unless representative men of our friends at the North and West say to the Legislature that Grant's recent violent usurpations of power have put the existence of the national government in danger; in a word, that the battle for constitutional liberty in America has already begun, and in view of that state of things shall ask the people of North Carolina to postpone any action for the present. If that shall be done, the Democratic party of North Carolina with their accustomed patriotism, will surrender their desires no matter how dearly cherished. But there is no reason to apprehend that any such appeal will be made.

GRANT AND CONVENTION.

Indeed as a set off to the above, it was stated as a fact, upon the floor of the Senate this morning, that there could possibly be no fear of Federal interference growing out of the call of a Convention, for the reason that a telegram had been sent to GRANT asking if he had any objection to it, and that he had replied in substance, if not in words, that "he did not care a d—n whether Convention was called or not. Go ahead."

To show how absorbing the question has become, it is necessary only to say that no discussion can take place in the Senate at least, without having injected into it the necessity of passing a bill to call a Convention. Instead of *Carthago est delenda* it is now *Conventio est convocanda.*

Having for four years, or rather for four consecutive Winters occupied the position of Chief Clerk of the Senate, from the force of habit I found myself spending most of my time in the Hall of that body whenever I remain here.

WILMINGTON CITY BILL.

Now however there is a special reason for so doing, to-wit: the fact that I have in charge a bill before that honorable body, and one too that is of paramount importance to the good people of our fair "city by the sea." I refer of course to the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington now on its second reading before the Senate. That bill, as is well known, was prepared under the best legal advice by a committee of twenty-five gentlemen of our city, five of whom were selected by each of our five wards, and was entrusted by formal resolution of said committee to your correspondent for presentntion to the Legislature. In discharge of the trust committed to me I reached Raleigh on Saturday evening last. On Monday, at my request, Mr. KERR, the accomplished Senator from Sampson county, introduced the bill in the Senate and it was referred to the appropriate Committee, the Committee on Corporations. On Monday evening I appeared by invitation, accompanied by Mr. HENRY NUTT, of our city, whom I was fortunate enough to find here. The Committee patiently heard what I had to say on behalf of the bill, and after mature deliberation, unanimously agreed to recommend its passage. On the next morning Colonel FOSTER FRENCH—than whom, by the way, no Senator has deserved or takes a higher stand—the Acting Chairman of the Committee, reported the bill back to the Senate, and asked that the rules be suspended and it be put upon its second and third readings. And then occurred a scene of the most sublime and most matchless assurance it has ever been my fortune, good or bad, to witness. The chief actor in the scene, as our readers have doubtless anticipated, was

EDWARD CANTWELL, ESQ.,

Senator so-called, from the county of New Hanover, who had been absent the day previous. This individual rose in his seat and opposed the motion to suspend the rules, haranguing the Senate first and last for more than an hour against the bill, and denouncing the course pursued in regard to the bill as a violation of his rights and the courtesy due him as a Senator on that floor representing the people of New Hanover. He claimed to control the local legislation affecting his constituents as a prerogative pertaining to his Senatorship, and that all measures for relief for our people, white or black, should pass through his plastic hands. It was high ground he took and most loudly did he roar and rant until finally being well warmed up, and having a listening Senate, he became a striking spectacle, each particular hair standing on end and his eyes in fine phrensy rolling.

From the great earnestness of his manner I must believe Mr. CANTWELL has some insane idea that he really represents the white people of New Hanover county.

CANTWELL AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

How utterly insane any such notion must be is apparent when it is remembered what views he entertains in regard to the negro race and their proper relations to white people; views that he does not hesitate to avow anywhere; when it is remembered that he was elected by the votes of negroes and in defiance of the almost unanimous vote of the white people, and when it is remembered that to-day he has no more influence with the great body of the respectable white people of the county than a babe unborn. And his assurance in making such a claim before the Senate is apparent when it is remembered that he was the only white man in that body, if I mistake not, who voted for a negro to preside over its deliberations. Mr. Cantwell at the organization of the Senate voted for a negro to be its President. And yet this man gets up and bellows about the "courtesy" due him from white Senators representing white constituencies! And stranger than this there were Senators who listened to him, enough at least to defeat the motion to suspend the rules, which required a two-thirds vote of those present. It did seem to me that if any question of courtesy was involved, consideration was due rather to the oppressed white people of the City of Wilmington, than to Mr. Edward Cantwell, the representative of their oppressors, the negroes of Wilmington. The white people of New Hanover utterly repudiate Edward Cantwell as *their* representative.

Among those who yielded to the "eloquence" of the individual who by virtue of some thirty-five hundred negro votes, claims to carry about twenty-five hundred white voters and their fortunes in his breeches pocket, we regret to say, was to be found the distinguished Senator from Mecklenburg

MR. WARING

who voted with Mr. Cantwell against the suspension of the rules. Mr. WARING's vote caused me both regret and surprise. Wilmington and Charlotte have for months past been vieing with each other in protestations of love and regard for each other, until scarce did ever any lover and his mistress excel the two cities in honeyed words and loving caresses. We knew all the while we loved Charlotte and we thought Charlotte loved us, but especially since we have at last been linked together by those hooks of steel that we have all been talking so much about. We had been very complacently contemplating the pure affection that the future London entertained for her fair sister, our City by the Sea. We are not the first people that have come to grief in the matter of love, but it does come hard that we should learn this bitter lesson from her gallant WARING. The opportunity for CHARLOTTE to do a courtesy to WILMINGTON I thought would be gladly seized, but so it was not. Had an enemy done this I would not have complained but when the rebuff came from our own familiar friend, from one of our own household almost as it were, I confess that I was *hurt*. I write not in anger but in sorrow, regretting withal that my duty as a faithful chronicler, requires me to speak of the matter at all.

This morning the bill was made the special order for half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow, a proceeding that Mr. Cantwell vainly sought to prevent by a weak attempt at parliamentary filibustering. Mr. WARING acted cordially with the friends of the bill to-day, and will doubtless continue to do so. Before this letter reaches your readers the bill will, I trust, have passed this second if not the third reading in the Senate. S.

THE DEAD LOCK.

The telegraph tells us that the lower house of the National Congress is still in a dead lock with no present positive promise of an adjustment. The difficulty seems to be a war of the majority on the minority, and the attempt to deprive them of the benefit of debate, which is now unlimited, under the regular rules of the House. The movement is an alarming one, and is aimed directly at Louisiana and at the passage, this session, of Butler's pet scheme of iniquity, the infamous Civil Rights bill—The ostensible object of the resolution, however, which was introduced last Monday, is to prevent the entertainment of "dilatory motions" designed to obstruct the passage of bills. In the right to make these motions lies the only defence of the minority against the majority. Very likely this right may be abused, but at the same time its destruction would be the signal for a rampant overriding of the opinions of the weaker party by those whose own protection is amply provided for by their numerical strength.

Fortunately, they are not all Butlers on the Radical side of the House, and a sturdy fight has thus far been made against the measure, and with so much success that the Radicals seem about to change front and to clothe the movement in what they hope may prove a more attractive guise. The dispatches tell us that it is thought that an attempt will be made to adjourn over until Monday, when the resolution may be modified so as to include only the remainder of the present session. It is hoped that the opponents of this dangerous movement will be sufficiently on the alert to effectually oppose it when it is next brought forward.

THE WHIRLIGIG OF TIME.

The New York *Sun* suggests a possibility that would be a curious instance of one of those revenges the whirligig of time often brings about:

People generally will rejoice at Mr. Johnson's election, because they believe he is honest and fearless, and will perform useful service in clearing out the corruptions and usurpations which Grantism has brought upon the country. He is not a wise man; he is not a great man; but he has proven himself superior to those who lead the present servile majority of the Senate. And as Grant's civil career was introduced by the impeachment and trial of Mr. Johnson, it would be a curious illustration of poetic justice if, as a Senator, he should be called upon to take part in the impeachment trial of President Grant.

HE AMUSES HIMSELF.

Such were the bitter words which, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, whether with or without cause, fell from the great soldier's lips, when, in the agony of Waterloo, Grouchy lingered at Gembloux. We recall them now in view of what we read of the convival recreations of our Chief Magistrate at a moment when one part of the land of which he is the Executive Chief is suffering under an agony kindred, if not as sharp, as any technical hero ever felt in the disaster of a heavy fight. The President, and "all of us," for the party included Secretary Belknap, Attorney General Williams, and Sheridan's staff officer, Col. Fred —whose whereabouts we now ascertain, at the moment when Louisiana, typical of the whole Southwest, is in the crisis of her fate—ostentatiously, and with no pretext of duty, go to Philadelphia on a Saturday-night frolic, and, as we are advised, return on "Sabbath night." Now, we wish it understood at the outset that we fully recognize the canon of good taste which forbids unnecessary or wanton allusion to the personal and social relations of men in office, high or low. The penalties of office and dignities would be too severe if some relaxation of decorum were not winked at, and we are not even disposed to apply a strict rule of propriety. Time was when a sterner doctrine prevailed, and we are conscious of a kind of reverential yearning for the practices of the past, simply because we know that in the past there was public virtue and popular appreciation of it. From Washington to Buchanan inclusive, there was no instance of a President's paying visits—still less, if possible, of junketing about. This reserve was of the same self-denying category as refusing to accept presents, and to appoint relations to office, and to maneuver for an increase of salary. Hence, naturally enough, old-fashioned folks rather like to think of it. Mr. Lincoln broke in upon the rule, but he did it modestly. He was not a visiting, and certainly was a perfectly temperate man, with no relish for garish dinner or supper parties. His enjoyments were—with feet up around a fireplace and no restraints on conversation—a liberal latitude of talk, and audience fit, though few. Poor man! he never had time, and we do not think he had any inclination to travel, with his Cabinet, a hundred and fifty miles, to a Saturday-evening club. We do Andrew Johnson the justice to say that he restored, as far as in him lay, the ancient rule of reserve, certainly as to present-taking. He "swung round the circle, once; but it was a wide circle, and he never, as we have said, had his particular pets to junket with. Nor do we believe that any instance can be found of a President leaving the seat of Government during the short session of Congress on any pretext—certainly not on such a one as Mr. Childs' Saturday-evening club furnished. So clear is our judgment on this point, that, failing to reconcile what is superficial with that which is obvious right, we are driven almost to look below the surface, to ascertain whether, after all, this excursion had not some latent and serious aim and jurisdiction. Secretary Fish was not there. His soul is possessed with jealousy of Philadelphia and her Centennial, and he bitterly recalls the fact that the President, since the demise of Murphy, never visits New York. Mr. Bristow was not there; having conveniently sprained his shoulder in falling out of the uncomfortable bed in which he is condemned to lie. Vice President Wilson was there; and Senator John Scott, and Governor Bigler, and Centennialism generally. There is but one solution of this odd congregation. The Amphitryon of Philadelphia hopes, by bringing these antagonistic folk under the influence of his champagne and his intellect (the Vice President, however, does not drink the one, and has not much left of the other) to reconcile all differences and resuscitate the Republican party—now, according to Mr. Wilson, in a state of syncope. We should look with extreme solicitude for the consummation, by such means, of this great result. Poor New Orleans gives up her innocent Mardi Gras. The President, amidst all his imperial tendencies, has no talent for the violin, and junkets at Philadelphia.

THE LOUISIANA BANDITTI.

According to the *Picayune* of last Sunday, the Conservative banditti of the Louisiana Legislature went before the Outrage Committee on Saturday with a proposition to submit the whole question of the validity of their claim to be duly elected members of the Louisina Legislature, and of Mr. Moncure's claim to be duly elected State Treasurer, to the final decision of the Committee, pledging themselves to abide by that decision. Now this committee consists of three Radicals—Hoar, Frye and Wheeler—and only one Democrat. The banditti also made the same proposition to the subcommittee, composed of two Radicals and one Democrat, and the *Picayune* says the Committee would have entertained and decided the question had the Kellogg usurpers consented to refer their own claims to the same tribunal; but this they dared not do.

The *Picayune* thinks this second proposition will fall through for the same reason. Could there be a more conclusive indication of the absolute justice of the Conservative claims than the fact that that they are willing to submit to the arbitration of political enemies, while the Kelloggists will not abide the decision of their own partisans?

The National Rifle Association have made the requisite preparations for the international rifle match at Dublin next year. A committee has been appointed to select a team to represent the American riflemen at the contest.

Condensed from the Raleigh New.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

JANUARY, 26th, 1875.

Mr. Kerr, a petition to prohibit the sale of liquor near Newton's Cross Roads, in Sampson county. Referred.

Mr. Standford, a bill to provide additional accommodation for the Insane Asylum. Referred.

Mr. Taylor, a bill to reimburse counties for support of lunatics and idiots. Referred.

The Committee on Coroporations having reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, Mr. French moved the suspension of the rules to consider the same.

Mr. Cantwell asked who introduced this bill, (he having been absent from his seat since Friday last.)

Mr. Kerr stated that he was the father of bill, and he did not know that the Senate was responsible for the absence of any Senator from his seat.

Mr. Cantwell argued that this bill was intended to take control of that city from the hands of the majority and place it in the hands of the minority, and that this effort was against the fundamental laws of the land. This bill was of immense importance to the people he represented, and he would defend them against this effort to take away from them those rights guaranteed them.

The Senate refused to suspend the rules to consider the bill, a two-thirds majority being necessary.

Mr. Cantwell moved that it be sent back to the Committee on Conference.

An amendment from Mr. Cantwell was read.

Pending the motion to refer, the Senate went into consideration of the special order, being the bill to establish the new county of Lillington, out of new Hanover county.

Mr. Sandford offered two amendments, locating the county seat at some point on the W. & W. R. R., and to change the name of the county to Pender. He advocated the passage of the bill most earnestly. He stated that the reason he introduced the bill was that the petitioners had no representative of their political faith on the Senate floor; they desired to be freed from the Radical rule and corruption which had already impoverished the county of New Hanover. The proposed county had at the last election a Republican majority of 23, but give these people the right to control themselves, cut them loose from the Radical ring of Wilmington, and the good people, the tax-paying population of the couty of Pender, would have an honest representation in the Legislature. The establishment of this new county would not interfere with the representatives from any other county in the State. It would give two representatives in the House and Pender one representative. He read a letter from Mr. Cantwell, dated December 13th, 1874, heartily endorsing the new county proposed. The speaker stated that the new county would have a voting population of 2,011.

During the remarks of Mr. Standford, several colloquies occurred between him and Mr. Cantwell, the Senator from New Hanover, who opposed the measure.

The amendments of Mr. Standford were adopted.

Mr. LeGrand moved an amendment that the question be left to the majority of the voters of the proposed new county at an election to be held.

Mr. Waring opposed the bill. He did not care whether a new Democratic county was made or not; he opposed the measure on general principles. Establish the new counties of Pender and Cohara, and every other section of the State would claim and demand new counties, and where was the good accomplished? He could not see where this thing was to stop.

Mr. Standford opposed the amendment. His people asked for a fish, and for God's sake do not give them a stone.

Mr. Kerr opposed the amedment of Mr. LeGrand and favored the bill. The section of New Hanover proposed to be established into a new county was controlled and governed by colored men who did not own a dollar's worth of property. The tax assessors were as black as they were base, and he demanded this relief in behalf of the down-trodden people whom it was proposed to benefit.

Mr. LeGrand wished to know if the Senator from Sampson believed in taxation without representation?

Mr. Kerr stated he did not; but it was a well known fact that five-sixths of the negroes of that section of the State did not pay their poll or any other taxes. He was willing to leave this question to the tax-paying people of that district, but not to the wandering masses who would be colonized into the territory for the purpose of defeating the wishes of the honest citizens.

Mr. Cantwell opposed the bill. He said the Democratic party had for its object the protection of the people, and he claimed to have never left the Democratic ranks.

Mr. Standford wanted to know if the Senator had come back into the Democratic ranks only since the "indignation meeting" held in Wilmington a few days since against the Senator's conduct on the floor?

Mr. Cantwell continued his argument for the space of 30 minutes, the time allowed for debate, and, pending the question, the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Mendenhall, a petition from the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, praying for an amendment to the prohibition law. Referred.

By Mr. Erwin, a petition from citizens of McDowell, asking for a law to sell the Western North Carolina Railroad.

By Newell, colored, a bill to allow the Commissioners of Bladen county to levy a special tax. Referred.

The bill to create a mechanic's and laborer's lien law was taken up as the special order for 12 o'clock.

Hughes, colored, made a lengthy and we may say, good argument in favor of the bill.

On motion, the bill was re-committed to the Committee.

Mr. Green called up the House bill to exempt ministers of the Gospel from working the public roads.

On motion of Mr. Hanner, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Staples moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate resolutions in regard to Constitutional reform were laid on the table yesterday. In his preliminary statement he said:

On yesterday when the resolutions transmitted from the Senate were under discussion, I made a motion to lay the whole matter upon the table. I did this to prevent an issue such as that forced by various amendments submitted from the other side, being forced upon the House at this time. For the purpose of placing the Democratic party in their proper light on the great question of Constitutional reform, I now make the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were tabled, and trust that all the gentlemen on this floor, who believe the present Constitution unsuited to the tastes, habits and necessities of our people, will vote against all amendments, and vote for the resolutions which commit the House only to such action in the premises as is most conducive to the welfare of the State, and under all the circumstances most practicable.

On the motion to reconsider, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion prevailed by the following vote: yeas 75, nays 28.

The amendment of Mr. Norment was voted down as being irrelevant to the resolution.

Mr. Boyd's amendment, in the form of a substitute, which was, in substance, a call for a Convention and the question submitted to the people, was voted down by a strict party vote.

The vote was then taken and the resolution adopted by the following vote: yeas 77, nays 25.

SENATE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

JANUARY 27, 1875.

Mr. Busbee, a petition from certain citizens of Johnston county, praying that certain portions of that county be transferred to and form part of Wake county. Petition with accompanying bill referred.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill to provide for two additional terms of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, was taken up and passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Newbern, appointing an auditing committee for that city, was taken up.

Tucker, colored, said the majority of the citizens of Newbern did not want this bill passed.

Mr. Bell said the tax-paying citizens of Newbern wanted this bill to protect them against the mal-administration of the financial affairs of that city at the hands of those who only give straw bonds, leaving the city at the mercy of those who are in no way responsible for their conduct. Newbern was a nest of Radical corruption—we were nursing a New Orleans in our midst, and the honest people only asked an honest auditing committee in order that their finances may be saved from this corrupting influence. He was surprised to find any Republican on this floor who had the audacity to defend the action of the corrupt officials who had ruined and impoverished that city.

The bill passed its second reading, and being placed upon its third reading,

Mr. Cantwell opposed its passage. He contended that the General Assembly had no right to interfere with the local government of Newbern or any other place in the State. There were other remedies, legal ones. Let a Convention be called and the government of the counties vested where it belonged, in the hands of Magistrates elected by the Legislature.

Mr. Mills asked if the counties in the State stood in the same relation to the State as the State did to the Federal Government?

Mr. Cantwell stated that in certain cases, and this was one of them; the General Assembly had no right to interfere with the local government of corporations and counties.

Mr. Waring asked if the Legislature was not here to answer grievances upon petition?

Mr. Cantwell said there were county officers who could be punished for failure to perform their duty, and this was the redress.

Mr. French asked if the Senator could find in the Constitution of the Federal Government any feature showing that the United States was not the creature instead of the creator.

Mr. Cantwell proceeded to answer, saying in the course of his remarks that in demanding a new Constitution for this State, he did not ask the consent of any party or parties.

Mr. Morehead stated the gentleman need not be afraid. "A telegram had been received by a member of the House of Representatives from President Grant, saying he had no idea of interfering in our affairs."

Mr. Kerr asked the Senator from New Hanover if he did not think the General Assembly had a right to interfere in the control of corporate towns when, in 1868, he was appointed a Judicial officer for the city of Wilmington?

We did not hear Mr. Cantwell's reply to this query.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 34 to 9, a strict party vote.

Mr. Morehead's bill, for the relief of disabled Confederate soldiers from North Carolina, relieving them from taxation in certain cases, was considered.

Mr. Morehead explained the provisions of the bill.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Kerr, Linney and Morehead as to its constitutionality.

Mr. Parrish offered an amendment enlarging the provisions of the bill in favor of this class of citizens. He did not doubt its constitutionality. Adopted.

The bill was put upon its third reading and lost by a vote of 19 to 26.

Mr. French moved that the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington be made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Gudger, a resolution in regard to *sine die* adjournment on the 15th of February.

By Mr. Bryan, a bill concerning inspectors of timber.

The bill providing for the exemption of ministers from working the public roads, was called up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

On the motion to reconsider the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion prevailed.

The motion to table was also defeated upon the call of the yeas and nays, and the bill came upon its reading, which was again defeated.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, his bill in regard to public printing, was taken up, and on motion to lay on the table, Mr. Boyd called the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 74 to 30.

House bill to protect laborers was taken up, and on motion, was laid on the table.

House bill to protect magistrates and other persons, passed its several readings.

House bill to provide for compensation to sheriffs for bringing convicts to the penitentiary, passed its readings.

SENATE.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

JANUARY 28th, 1875.

Mr. Hargrave, a bill to amend chapter 105 of Battle's Revisal. Refers to the privy examination of married women. Referred.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington, Raleigh and Danville Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Jenkins' bill authorising the appointment of a Public Guardian in each county, was considered and adopted.

Mr. Linney's bill providing for deposit of mortgage instead of money on land. Provides that a party can give a mortgage on his real estate and bring suit on it instead of on land. Passed its third reading.

THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF WILMINGTON.

Bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington was considered. It proposes to divide the city into three wards instead of five, according to the valuation of the property.

Mr. Kerr offered an amendment changing the time of holding the elections of that city, which was adopted.

Mr. Cantwell offered an amendment placing the control of the city in the hands of two separate governments, that of the Aldermen and Select Councilmen, and defines the powers of the Mayor and other officers. He was willing to grant the property holders of Wilmington a fair control of the government of the city, but he opposed the bill as introduced. His people would suffer by its passage. He argued that the bill was dangerous to the interests of the people of the whole State and against the fundamental principles of Democracy; it was a thrust at civil liberty. He continued his argument for the space of forty-five minutes, stating in the course of his remarks that he joined the Republican party because of the reconstruction acts, and he warned the Senate that this step might lead to bloodshed.

Mr. French favored this bill. He reviewed the workings of the reconstruction acts, the evils it had inflicted upon the people of the South, the degredation it had brought to the Anglo-Saxon race, to which the Senator from New Hanover belonged, and the death blow it had given to civil liberty, and asked if he who had gone to the support of the Radical party because of these reconstruction acts had any right to claim that he was now the peculiar champion of civil liberty. The gentleman had warned the Senate that this step might lead to bloodshed and had even threatened that the strong arm of the Federal Government might be interposed, and yet this Senator preached of civil liberty. The Senate was not to be frightened from doing what it deemed it had the Constitutional right to do, and if blood was to be shed it could be done only by the gentleman's own party. The General Assembly had the Constitutional right to grant, amend or repeal all charters within the State, and this Legislature had the right to give the relief asked by the down-trodden people of Wilmington.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of 34 to 11.

Mr. French moved to suspend the rules and place the bill upon its third reading.

Mabson, colored, opposed the motion to suspend. He had heard Democrats in Wilmington assert that they would have control of the city at all hazards, and he believed they were prepared to execute this threat. The passage of this bill would, in his opinion, bring about bloodshed, notwithstanding the Ku-Klux Klan had been done away with.

Mr. Bell stated he didn't think any body was frightened.

The rules were suspended and the bill put upon its third reading.

Mr. French called the previous question.

Mr. Cantwell moved to adjourn. Lost.

The bill passed its third reading by a vote of 34 to 11.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS.

The session Wednesday night was occupied principally in the consideration of the proposition to establish the county of Pender out of portions of New Hanover. After a warm discussion, the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 35 to 14.

In the consideration of the question of establishing the county of Pender, the motion of Mr. Legrand to leave the question to the voters of the territory in the proposed county was lost by a vote of yeas 8, nays 28. Mr. Cantwell moved that the new county shall be liable to pay its share of the public debt of the county of New Hanover. Lost.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Bernhardt, of Caldwell, a resolution in regard to the pensioners of the war of 1812.

By Mr. Staton, a resolution in favor of Judges Wilson and Hilliard. Calender.

By Mr. Eatman, a resolution in regard to adjournment.

By Mr. Smith, of Anson, a bill to prevent the sale of liquor within 600 yards of the depot, at Wadesboro, Anson county.

House bill to amend section 15, chapter 156, laws of 1868-'9, entitled landlord and tenant, after considerable discussion, passing its several readings.

The bill of Mr. Means to extend the jurisdiction of officers of towns and cities was taken up as the special order for 12 o'clock. A number of amendments were offered, and considerable discussion ensued thereon. On motion the bill and amendments were laid on the table. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Means, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE.

FORTIETH DAY.

January, 29th 1875.

Mr. Jenkins, bill to incorporate a bank in Gaston county. Referred.

Mr. Smith, bill to amend Battle's Revisal concerning owners of water mills. Referred.

Paschal, col., resolution to ask Congress to remove taxes on tobacco. Referred.

Mr. Bell's bill for the improvement and reclamation of certain swamp lands in New Hanover and other counties came up as special order. Mr. Bell amended.

Mr. Linney opposed the bill in its present face. The Board of Education proposed to give half of the five hundred thousand acres of swamp land to a canal company for its ditching and draining. Now this land at $20 per acre will bring $5,000,000, enough money at $15,000 a mile to construct a railroad from the seacoast to the Tennessee line. It would be a poor trade to give this away to a canal company just for its ditching and draining; as foolish as killing the hen that laid the golden egg.

Mr. Morehead favored re-referring in order to frame a new bill.

Mr. Bell supported the bill in a very handsome way.

Mr. French favored the bill but moved its reference.

Mr. Kerr explained the only law points in the bill and argued its geological facts—it was a puzzle to him what to do; there were five rivers running through these swamps as close as the five fingers on a man's hand, and it seemed a geological impossibility to cut a canal.

Mr. Pasch favored reference. Mr. Shaw favored the bill. Mr. LeGrand amended. Bill was referred.

Mr. Linney's usury bill making 6 per cent. legal interest, and limiting it to 8 per cent., working forfeiture of whole amount to exceed it. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 29.

By Mr. Shackelford, a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Topsail Chapel, New Hanover county. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to amend section 99, C. C. P. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to amend section 13, chapter 63, Battle's Revisal.—Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill concerning the allotment of dower. Referred.

The resolution of instruction to our Congressmen in relation to the establishment of a uniform rate of interest, was taken up. A very long discussion ensued in which Messrs. Norment, Means, Pinnix, Mebane, Oaksmith, McRae and Staples participated.

Mr. Means moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend by saying that Congress shall prohibit National Banks from paying interest on deposits.

The question recurred on the motion to postpone indefinitely and it was carried by a vote of yeas 63, nays 33.

THE TWO PICTURES.

It was a cold, dismal evening in November that two neighbors might have been seen wending their way along the streets of a large manufacturing town.

Slowly they proceeded, with dejected countnances, not exchanging a word until one we shall call Smith halted before a neat little house, and unlatched the gate. Then there was such a look of utter misery and despair gleaming from his eyes that his companion said:

"We must trust in God, Smith."

The words were unheeded, and his companion passed on, while Smith entered the house.

A tall dark woman was flirting about getting supper. She looked up as he entered, saying—

"You are late to-night."

"Yes," he said, gloomily.

And going to the cradle he took up the six weeks' old baby, and sorrowfully pressed it to his heart.

"I do wish you would put that child down and get ready for supper!" exclaimed the wife, after enduring his gloominess for some time in silence.

He slowly obeyed, and then seated himself at the table with a deep sigh.

"What in the world is the matter with you to-night?" she exclaimed as she sat down opposite him.

His voice trembled, as he replied:

"I suppose you might as well know first as last. I have been discharged."

"There!" exclaimed his wife, quickly pushing back her chair. "Just what I might have expected! I'd like to know what we are going to do now! Winter coming on and all. I declare, Smith, you will torture me to death!"

"I am very sorry Lydia, but I can't help it."

"Sorry! No, you are not sorry at all. You would as soon see your wife and child starve as not. It's nothing in the world but poor managing."

"Lydia, you are cruel. Instead of helping me to endure my great trouble, which is bearing me down to the very earth, you make it harder for me to bear. I wasn't the only one discharged. There was Jim Hawley, and ever so many others. Business is dull."

"Business is dull!" she mimicked after him. "Always an excuse for a worthless man. To think that you should be discharged now, just as rent is due, and when we are needing coal, and look at my shoes, won't you? My feet almost on the ground. I wish I had never seen you!"

And a dark look accompanied the last words.

The poor husband now covered his face with his hands and groaned aloud. This seemed to encourage his wife to go on, for she uttered words more and more bitter, until, at last, almost in a state of frenzy, the wretched man rushed from the house to the nearest public house, and there sought to bury thoughts of the past and future in the bottom of the rum cup.

In the meantime, James Hawley, his companion in labor, entered his home with a very sad countenance.—But, before he had stepped over the threshold, a loving pair of arms were thrown around his neck, and a pair of sweet lips pressed to his.

He returned the salutation sadly, and then asked after the baby.

"She is sleeping sweetly in her cradle. She has been a perfect little darling to-day. Supper is ready, so make haste. Here is warm water and towels. Are you not later than usual to-night?"

"Yes, Mary, and I bring bad news to you."

"Bad news!" she exclaimed, turning pale, as, for the first time, she noticed that something was wrong.

"Yes; I was discharged to-night, and don't know as I can get anything more to do until Spring. Business is so dull."

"Is that all?" exclaimed his wife, with a sigh of relief. "I thought it was something terrible, the way you looked."

"And is it not terrible enough?—What will become of us this Winter, if I am out of employment?"

"The same God who feeds the sparrow and clothes the lilly of the field will not

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, FFBRUARY 5, 1875.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Edward Cantwell, Esq.

YARBORO HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29, 1875.

My Dear Journal:

The more one thinks of it, the more monstrous seems the prentence set up by Edward Cantwell, Esq., that he represents the white people of New Hanover county. An advocate of the Civil Rights bill, he declared by his vote that he preferred a negro—the negro Mabson—to be the Presiding Officer of the body of which he was a member, rather than any of the white members. And yet he claims to represent the white men of New Hanover. Nor can I forget how he sought to use his official position as Solicitor for our District to break down his political opponents; how he went from county to county seeking to force from unwilling Grand Juries bills of indictment for libel against the Editors of the JOURNAL; how failure in one county only seemed to make him the more determined to achieve success in another. And now comes to light the remarkable fact that he made arrangements with the Commander of the Revenue Cutter to enforce the orders of his Court when he fined Mr. Holmes who called a negro by his acknowledged proper name! And this is the man who claims to represent the white men of New Hanover! But what brain, save that of Edward Cantwell, would ever have conceived the idea of executing legal process on dry land with a Revenue Cutter? What an imposing spectacle Sheriff Schenck would have presented moving up Market street followed by the Revenue Cutter! It reminds me very forcibly of the felicitous speech of the New Hanover Senator when he congratulated Vice President Wilson upon his having "gravitated up" to such a dazzling height of glory. To no brain but that which conceived the idea of gravitation "upward" could have occurred the idea of a Revenue Cutter in a sheriff's posse on dry land!

But the matter in hand is far too serious for mere ridicule or jest. Mr. Cantwell's speech on yesterday deserves, and shall receive at my hands, censure and condemnation far severer than any that can be conveyed by ridicule. The speech was one of the most incendiary and shocking character, calculated, and if Mr. Cantwell be a sane man, one must think intended to provoke a collision in our city, resistance to law and bloodshed. He declared the passage of the bill would justify Federal intervention; that it was unconstitutional; that certain people would not submit to it; that the rivers of Carolina would run with blood.

If blood shall be shed because men, under the influence of his speech, refuse to obey the laws of the land, let Edward Cantwell remember his responsibility. These are no times in which to counsel men to resist, with arms, the enforcement of the laws of the land, and yet Edward Cantwell virtually tells men in Wilmington they may resist the laws provided by the Legislature for their government.

I have heretofore been very charitable in my judgment upon Mr. Cantwell's conduct, for the reason that I thought the excentricities of his brain were so great as to render him morally irresponsible. Heretofore I have attached but little importance to his vagaries; in fact have been amused at them at times; but when a Senator rises in his place and utters such incendiary sentiments, and so blood-provoking as was done on yesterday, he is neither harmless or amusing, although he be Edward Cantwell. That speech ought to damn him forever in the opinion of all law-abiding men if he be sane. If he be a lunatic he ought not to be permitted to go at large.

A Senator who publicly proclaims that a law is unconstitutional; that it will not be obeyed; that its execution will cause the rivers to run red with blood, and will justify the interposition of the strong arm of the Federal Government in the government of a sovereign State, cannot blame ignorant negroes and intelligent white men for believing that he desires to teach the doctrine that such resistance is lawful, and that the blood shed by those making such resistance is lawfully shed. And this is the man who claims to represent the peaceable, law-abiding white men of New Hanover!

But in spite of all his denunciations Mr. Cantwell has failed to point to a single paragraph in the City Bill that is unconstitutional. Nor, indeed, so far as I know, did he attempt to do so. But what better ought to be expected from a native born Southern Radical? Can a silk purse be made of a sow's ear? Mr. Cantwell condemns Grant for sending soldiers to interfere in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana and justifies in advance his interference in the organization of the municipal Legislature of the City of Wilmington! What consistency! Why should there be one rule for Louisiana and another rule for North Carolina? Why should Federal bayonets and Federal Revenue Cutters be lawful in Wilmington and unlawful in New Orleans? Why denounce a Louisiana Outrage and justify a North Carolina Outrage?

Verily, if Mr. Cantwell be indeed mentally and morally responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his acts and speeches, he deserves to be forever damned in the opinion of all law-abiding men. S.

The Polar Sea was remarkably free from ice during the past year. The Pacific whaling fleet sailed farther east past Point Breeze than ever before, and it is said that a steamer might have gone clear through McClure's Northwest Passage.

The output of minerals in Great Britian last year amounted to the value of £59,479,486, exceeding that of the previous year by nearly half a million. The coal product composed £16,311,143 of the total.

CONVENTION.

Since the action of the State Executive Committee, composed of gentlemen from every section of North Carolina, by a vote approaching unanimity, requesting the Legislature to call a Convention, we have had little to say upon the subject. We did not believe then, nor do we believe now, that this request will be unheeded. We believe that the present Legislature will not adjourn *sine die* without first calling a Convention.

The few papers in the State yet opposed to this movement have been more active since the meeting of the Executive Committee than before in pressing their objections to the call. While all admit the paramount importance and necessity for Constitutional reform, some few oppose any movement looking to that end, influenced by motives of policy and not of principle. One marked difference, however, is apparent in the opposition to what it was a few weeks since. Then we were told that it was not good political policy to push the matter before the present Legislature, but we must wait until after the election in 1876, for fear it might jeopardize the election; now we are told that if the Legislature calls a Convention *at once*, Grant will send Sheridan with his cohorts to disperse the delegates, or Congress will burden us with new Acts of Reconstruction. The opposition have abandoned all their old grounds and base their objections on fears originating in the Louisiana imbroglio, and in the desperate and dying efforts to regain power. This very fact furnishes the best evidence that the former opposition to Convention at least, was not well founded, and could not and did not stand the test of intelligent controversy.

This new opposition, like the old, is exaggerated. We do not believe it is wilfully or perversely done. We hope not. But we are unwilling that some papers shall publish, and others less bold, shall greedily copy, statements which cannot be sustained, in order to prejudice the question of Convention either with the public or with the Legislature.

The Charlotte *Democrat* of a late date, for whose editor we have the highest personal regard, in speaking of a Convention says, that "the "whole Democratic delegation in Con"gress from this State advise against "it, and think it very imprudent in "the present condition of the coun"try."

The Wilson *Advance*, with whose senior editor we were, in former times, always in political accord, and with whom latterly we have so frequently differed, and always with deference, makes substantially the same statement. We can tell these gentlemen, and others who have published or read these statements, that our delegation in Congress have given no such advice. On the contrary they expressly and in so many words declined proffering any advice on the subject saying very properly that the people at home knew better than they did the necessities for a Convention, and could judge better of the state of public feeling. In response to an inquiry of the Executive Committee, they stated what every intelligent reader knew, that the relations between the States and the Federal Government were much disturbed by the recent troubles in Louisiana. The Committee, by its action, acknowledged this fact, but was not deterred from recommending that the Legislature should call a Convention.

The people of the State are quite as unanimous as the Committee were in favor of a Convention, and if the present Legislature adjourn *sine die*, without favorable action, a blow will be given the party from which it will not soon recover. It will no longer be the party of reform. Its candidates can no longer hold up to the scorn of an outraged and injured people the crimes of those who forced the present Constitution upon us. It becomes our Constitution. We embrace, voluntarily, its burdens and the disgrace it entails.

But what of the future if Convention fails? When such of our people as have been led to believe that in 1876, or in 1878, or even in 1880 the promised time shall come and we shall reform our Constitution, and their hopes and expectations are destroyed by the want of the requisite majorities in both Houses of the Legislature, what then? How can those who now protest against the judgment of a very large majority of the party reconcile the people with their disappointment? Nay, how can they atone for the irreparable injury which they will have brought upon their fellow-citizens, their children, their children's children? It is, in our humble judgment, a fearful responsibility which our misguided friends are attempting to assume.

We are glad to believe that their efforts will be futile, and that the present Legislature will be true to its party, to its constituents and to the State, and will not adjourn without giving the people an opportunity, the only one probably they will have during the present generation, of adopting a Constitution suited to their wants, in sympathy with their prejudices, and in accord with their honor and prosperity as a people.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, United States Army, died in Washington, on Friday night, of pneumonia. Deceased had been on the retired list for some time.

Well, where's the tomb-stone?

The Boston *News* says that the temptation for Grant to indulge in a Spanish war may be strong, but the people should make an early attempt to aid him in resisting it. They can certainly aid him by cutting off army and navy appropriations. Having given way to the temptation to ruin Louisiana, Grant will undoubtedly be laid on the shelf in 1876 to give place to a man who can resist temptation, and be plain President of a Republic.

The University of Oxford has an income of £47,000; the colleges and halls, £336,000; the University of Cambridge, £34,000; the colleges and halls, £306,000. For the year 1871, Exeter College, at Cambridge, with an income of £14,000, had from 170 to 180 undergraduates; Merton, with £17,000 a year, had 54 undergraduates; and Baliol, with £8,000 a year, had 145. At Cambridge, Trinity College, with £59,000 a year, had 445 undergraduates; King's, with £34,000, had but 31; and Corpus, with £9,000, had 130. Oxford has 359 fellowships, with an average value of £260 a year; while Cambridge has 340, with an average value of £280. Oxford has in all 24 colleges, and Cambridge 17. The average income of a head of a house at Oxford is about £1,600, and at Cambridge about £1,200. Oxford also spends some £25,000 a year on professorships, and Cambridge only £17,000.

THE GALLANT PHIL.

The terrible insurrection on the part of the white majority in Louisiana having been at length suppressed, and the whole Legislature whipped out and the regulators of bayonets, bills of sale, &c., made by Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, that redoubtable warrior is now on his return to Chicago, where doubtless a grand ovation will await him in the offices of the *Tribune* and *Inter-Ocean*.

The magnificently bloodless campaign just concluded by this matchless soldier with the long ears is one of the most glorious achievements on record—indeed it is the only thing of the kind ever known in this country. Who planned it is still a matter of conjecture and doubt; Grant, in his modest message, seems anxious to award the glory to Phil, while Phil, filled with the flush of his achievements at the bagatelle tables in the Crescent City, is unwilling to assume all of the glory of the campaign to himself. He is willing, we presume, as we have previously suggested, that the "ladies of the force" shall father this responsibility.

But, wherever the glory may belong, and to whomsoever it may appertain, certain is it that the achievement in itself is a grand one and that the victory obtained will not soon be forgotten by the people of this country and especially by the "banditti" of New Orleans. There is nothing equal to it in history unless it is Sherman's March to the Sea or the gallant Sheridan's ride through the Valley of Virginia or, possibly, his war with the Piegan Indians.

We predict for the gallant Phil a new career of glory. There is a fine opening just now for brave men like him—men who are "not afraid"—out in the West subduing the refractory Indians. We hope that Phil will go there and meet the "warrior's death" he no doubt covets. He will find plenty of "ladies" in the forces of the hostile Indians and what greater poetic justice could be meted out to the pheracious Phil than that he should die under the fair hands of some brave squaw who will sing such a beautiful war song while gently removing the chieftain's gory scalp and who will recount his deeds of bravery to soothe the lacerated feelings of the dying warrior. He and Canby can then fight over their battles again when they meet in the happy hunting grounds, where there is no more pain and sorrow and strife with refractory rebels and where the thermometer is never below zero.

THE NEW RULE.

The telegraph tells us that the bitter fight in the National House is over with at last and the new rule, intended, ostensibly, to prohibit "dilatory motions," has been adopted.

We have before spoken of the effect this rule will have in legislation in depriving the minority of their only weapon of defence against an aggressive majority. At first sight there appears to be something really plausible about this rule as well as about the pretext that it will serve to expediate the transaction of public business towards the close of the session, but its real object, in the present instance, is but thinly disguised. The word "filibustering" so often used of late in connection with the proceedings of the House will now lapse into disuetude, with the ability of the minority to interpose any delay to the progress of injurious legislation.

In reality, the rules of the House of Representatives are the result as much of long experience as well as of knowledge of parliamentary law in their compilation. They have heretofore worked well, and the very rule so recently annulled has been found to be one of the very best in the entire code. If it is true that the power conferred by this rule on a weak minority, is sufficient at times to retard necessary legislation, when it may be so designed by unscrupulous partisans, it is equally true that it has often been exerted as a powerful weapon for good, and has in times past checked many acts of bad legislation. As it is now, the majority are complete masters of the situation and can enforce just such acts as the necessities of the party, and not of the people, may demand. That the power conferred by it will be exerted to the utmost, there is but little doubt in the minds of clear-headed people. The great work on hand is to revive the waning fortunes of the Radical party, and to this end right and justice and equity before the law, even the very constitutional instrument itself will be swept aside. Already a motion has been introduced and considered to recall the Civil Rights Bill from the committee to which it was assigned and we may look forward during the next four weeks to a system of legislation which will completely overshadow all of the previous hideous iniquities of the corrupt Republican party.

"TAKE AWAY THE SWORD."

The Savannah *Advertiser* says a cord was touched in the hearts of the bandits at New Orleans on Monday last when Mr. Lawrence Barrett opened at the Varieties Theatre, in his unequalled personage of Richelieu, and a feeling incident "not on the bills" occurred. The grand old Cardinal retured the sword to Francois with the words,

"Take away the sword; States can be saved without it."

No sooner had Mr. Barrett's grand voice rolled out the sentiment than its perfect patness to the situation struck the house. The seats were all filled with the "banditti;" and with one spontaneous impulse every hand in the house joined in the loud, long and enthusiastic applause. The gentleman who described the scene to us declares that in all his experience of New Orleans, he never heard such a kindly round of approval. It rose and fell; swelled into thunder and died away, only to rise again. The splendid interpretation of the lines by the greatest of elocutionists struck a cord in the Southern heart, and it was full three minutes before he could proceed. During that time the Cardinal Duke sat in his red chair, and "was not afraid!"

In Paris, a roller has been invented calculated to clear the streets of snow by means of fire inside of the machine.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Failure of the Radical Blockade of Legislation—The Independent Republicans Indomitable and the House Adjourned—The Civil Rights Bill a Dangerous Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1875.—At half-past ten this morning the Republicans in the House gave up the struggle and consented to an adjournment. Everybody was glad when the long siege was over. It was conducted with great harmony and propriety, and there was no ill feeling on either side. The Democratic leaders thought it their duty to protest in the only manner possible for them under the circumstances against the adoption of the Civil Rights bill. They say that this measure came before the people last Fall, as part of the Republican policy, and was rejected by them, and that it is therefore morally wrong to enact it now, Congress being a representative body. They hold, too, that if this measure becomes a law it will be used to give needless and very great annoyance in the Southern States to hotel keepers and others, and will be the means of protracting ill feeling and creating bad blood. It is doubtful, however, whether the annoyance will be confined to the South. It is quite possible that, if the measure is forced through and becomes a law, its application to hotels will be made first in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for it would not be a very costly experiment to engage a hundred of the stray colored population of this city to go on and take up their quarters for a week or ten days in the principal hotels of those cities, their bills being paid for them.

It is proper to say for the Democrats that they disclaimed, during the protracted session, any intention of needlessly or factitiously obstructing the business of the House. One of the most prominent and influential men on the Democratic side said last night, "the Republican majority have matters in their own hands. By the use of entirely proper and established parliamentary methods they can pass this measure with but little delay. A majority can undoubtedly in a proper manner change the rules, and a majority can pass the bill. But it is our duty to resist what we believe to be a bad and dangerous measure by all legitimate and fair parliamentary methods. More than this we do not mean to do."

Whether the Republicans mean to make the civil rights bill a law will now be seen. Some of them perceive that it is likely to hurt their party in the next election, because it furnishes a very ready means of annoyance and of exasperating and prejudicing the people; but others believe that it will secure the negro vote in the South, and the more violent Administration men think of it, probably, as another means of dragooning the South, for the bill provides numerous causes for making arrests. The proposition to alter the rules will meet with Republican objections unless it is so framed as to exclude from the admission by majority vote all bills in the nature of subsidies and jobs, and in fact all bills making appropriations of money. The danger of gagging the House in such a manner as to prevent discussion and to deny dilatory measures on all bills, is seen, and if an attempt is made to do this it is likely to create trouble on the Republican side. The design of the administration leaders in bringing matters to a deadlock is plainly perceived. Indeed, it was openly spoken of as a means mainly to bring odium on the eighteen Republicans who the other day manfully resisted the gagging of the House. It was believed that they could be whipped in, but it is doubtful if any of them will be driven from what they believe to be the right.

THE NEW ORLEANS INQUIRY AND THE FUTURE SOUTHERN POLICY.

The report of the New Orleans Committee is awaited with a great deal of curiosity here, though it is not certain that Congress will take any action on it. The Southern policy of the administration will be developed next week in the House.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE HARMONY IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS—THE IRRECONCILABLES.

Efforts are making privately to bring about harmony in the Republican ranks. The Vice-President who has been very busy in this work for some time, has made several brief journeys North, it said here for consultation with leading and moderate men. Ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, has been here for some days, and counsels moderation and conciliation; but such fire-eaters as Senator Logan, Conkling and Sherman do not help the cause of peace, and as they are understood to speak for His Excellency, the President, and to represent his feelings and policy, moderate counsels seem to be of little use for the present. "For purpose of conciliation such speeches as Logan's and Conkling's are useless. You might as well conciliate your horse by sticking pins into him," said a Republican yesterday.

The library of the British Museum purchased no less than 3,415 manuscripts last year. Among them was a curious treatise in French on the Holy Sacrament, composed by King Edward VI., of England, in 1549, and written in his own hand.

The Khedive of Egypt is searching the mosques and monasteries of his dominions for manuscripts to form a library at Cairo. He is said to have obtained thirty different manuscripts of the Koran, and among them one computed to be 1,150 years old.

The total value of the woolen goods turned out from the Maine mills during the past year is placed at some $7,500,000. A North Berwick factory has done a large business in flannels, manufacturing $175,000; a Waterboro factory about $75,000 in blankets; the Bates mill of Lewistown, $204,900 worth of Moscow beavers and repellants; a Winthrop factory some $250,000 worth of blankets.

An automaton card-player is on exhibition in London, which plays at whist and a number of other games, and also performs several card tricks. The figure is seated on a chest of glass, and a spectator may stand by its side and see that no person is concealed within its body.

In England there is one lawyer for every 1,240 of the population; in France one for every 1,970; in Belgium, one for every 2,700; and in Prussia one for every 12,000 only. Another curious fact is that in England the number of persons belonging to each of the different professions is nearly the same. Thus there are 34,970 lawyers, 35,483 clergymen, and 25,995 physicians. In Prussia, on the other hand, there are 4,899 physicians to only 1,862 lawyers.

Herr Braun, a German savant, has perfected an addition to the nephoscope, an instrument intended to serve for measurement of the direction and apparent velocity of clouds, by which the absolute height of clouds may be determined without any calculation, and thence also their absolute velocity. An elevated position is taken from which a view of the clouds shadow is obtained, and then the height of the cloud above its shadow is measured.

From only intermarrying among themselves two great evils have resulted to the Spanish noblesse—they have no link with the people, and they have degenerated physically and intellectually. A young guardsman having omitted at court to make the usual salaam to a great nobleman, excused himself by saying that he was not aware of his grace's exalted rank.—"My friend," said the candid Duke, "the safest way to suppose that everybody in the palace who looks like a monkey to be a grandee of the first class."

Condensed from the Raleigh News.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

JANUARY, 30th, 1875.

Mr. Bell, a petition from certain citizens of Craven county against a bill to protect small farmers.

Mr. Standford, a bill to amend chapter 60, of laws of 1873-'74. Referred.

Mr. Marler, a resolution to add two members to the Joint Committee on Penal Institutions. Adopted. Messrs. Ward, Hall and Boddie were appointed as said members.

The usury bill coming up as unfinished business, on motion of Mr. Morehead, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday at 11½ o'clock.

Mabson, colored, arose to a question of privilege, saying that the News report of the discussion on Thursday, on the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, quoted him as saying that "he *heard* a Democrat in Wilmington making threats that the Democrats intended obtaining control of that city at all hazards." He had said in the debate that there was such a *rumor* in Wilmington, but he did not hear a Democrat so state.

Note.—In the session Friday night but little was done of moment, except the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Cantwell to relieve W. W. Holden of his disabilities. On motion of Mr. Kerr, the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 27 to 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Bennett presented a petition from citizens of Brunswick county, asking for the repeal of the prohibition law in certain localities in said county.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill repealing a certain part of chapter 132, laws of 1873-'4. Referred.

By Mr. Bennett, a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Railroad Company. Referred.

By Mr. Oaksmith, a bill to revive the Board of Internal Improvements. Referred.

By Mr. McRae, a bill to incorporate the Greensboro & Fayetteville Railroad. Referred.

House resolution of request to our representatives in Congress to use their efforts to secure a repeal of the law taxing liquors made from fruit. Rejected.

House resolution of inquiry to W. A. Smith concerning the affairs of the Western North Carolina Railroad taken up and referred to Joint Committee on State Railroads.

Joint resolution, requesting the Joint Committee on the Public Debt to ascertain at what price the construction railroad bonds, issued by the State, can be purchased or taken up, passed its several readings.

House resolution to promote fish culture in the State, passed its readings.

A joint resolution providing for the raising of a joint committee to proceed to New York to investigate the affairs of the Carolina Central Railroad was taken up.

Mr. McRae moved to table, on which motion Mr. Norment called the ayes and nays. The motion prevailed.

House resolution in regard to appropriations for increasing the capacity of the Insane Asylum. Referred to Joint Committee on Insane Asylum, with instructions to report back in one week.

Bill to relieve counties from the costs of proceedings in criminal actions, passed its readings.

Bill requiring an additional report from townships in regard to public roads to the Superior Court, tabled.

Bill concerning jurisdiction of Magistrates, tabled.

A bill to transfer the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, violation of the laws for selling liquors on election days, passed its readings.

Mr. Strong called up, under a suspension of the rules, the bill concerning the city of Raleigh, which provides for the redistricting of the city into five, instead of three wards, and seventeen Aldermen, instead of nine Commissioners, as now provided. The bill also provides for the election of the Mayor by the Board of Aldermen.

A number of amendments were offered, but the bill passed its readings, as originally introduced, by a very large majority.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

Mr. Graham, bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a bill from the Joint Committee on the Public Debt, comprising several amendments to the bill committed to the Committee. Ordered to be printed.

THE USURY BILL.

The usury bill coming up as unfinished business, Mr. Shaw took the floor in favor of adopting stringent usury laws, and in answer to the position taken by Mr. Busbee on Saturday.

Pending the discussion, further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Waring arose to a question of personal privilege. The Wilmington JOURNAL, editorially, had reflected upon his action in wishing to grant to the Senator from New Hanover the time he asked to consider the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington. This was only a matter of justice and courtesy to a Senator in the minority upon this floor when questions of much importance to the citizens of his county are being considered, and he should always vote to extend this courtesy. He had not been unfriendly to the bill in question, as his vote showed, nor was he unfriendly to the city of Wilmington. His friendship for that city had dated many years back, and he had now at his home a valuable set of silver service presented to him because of services he had rendered in behalf of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and he did not wish to be understood to-day as opposed to anything that would tend to promote the interest of the city of Wilmington; but he did not think he should be required to deprive another Senator of that right which ordinary justice demanded in order to prove this friendship or his friendship for any other section of the State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Norment, a petition from the brothers of Henry Berry Lowrie asking a prohibition law for certain localities in Robeson county.

By the same, a petition from members of Ashpole Baptist church asking a repeal of the prohibitory law for said church.

By Mr. Barnett, a bill to incorporate the Norfolk, Roxboro and Greensboro railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Shacke ford, a bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Prospect Church in New Hanover county. Referred.

Senate resolution requiring the burning of, or otherwise destroying all canceled bonds and coupons in the Treasurer's office passed.

House bill to amend chapter 35, section 100, Battle's Revisal in regard to salaries and fees passed its readings.

The first special order—the bill to amend the adultery act, was on motion, re-committed to the Committee.

The second being the bill in relation to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, was postponed till to-day week.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Richmond, the bill to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington was taken up. Mr. Walker advocated the bill as being an act of justice to the tax-paying population of that city.

The three colored Representatives, Lloyd, Brewington and Moore, and Mr. Boyd opposed it as being unjust to the whole people of that city.

Several amendments were offered, but all rejected, and the bill passed its readings by a strict party vote, 69 voting in the affirmative and 31 in the negative.

SENATE.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

FEBRUARY, 2d, 1875.

A communicat on was received from the Attorney General, in response to a request from the Senate, asking his opinion as to the constitutionality of taxing dogs. His opinion was that a license tax on dogs would be unconstitutional.

Mabson, colored, a bill to better compensate commissioners. Referred

Mr. Graham, a bill to incorporate the Direct Trade Union, Patrons of Husbandry. Referred.

Mr. Waring, a bill to prohibit tenants or croppers from selling more than one bale of cotton under certain circumstances. Referred.

Mr. Love, a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to extend aid to the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Texas or Southern Pacific Railroad, and to establish a national gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches. Referred.

The usury bill being the special order, Mr. Busbee stated he regretted that he was compelled to have been absent from his seat yesterday when such a furious onslaught was made upon his position. He did not design speaking upon the subject at present, but desired having the following certificate read:

DISTRICT GRANGE No 1,
Office Secretary,

Resolved, That the repeal of the usury laws will tend to cheapen money.

B. C. MANLY, Sec'y.

A true copy of resolution passed September 3d, 1874.

B. C. MANLY, Sec'y.

Mr. Busbee stated that District No. 1, was composed of 80 subordinate Granges, in the counties of Franklin, Granville, Nash, Wake, Johnston, Johnston, Orange and Chatham, averaging over 40 members each, representing nearly 4,000 farmers.

On motion, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Love, a resolution sending greetings to Tennessee over the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. It heartily endorsed the election of Mr. Johnson, and declared the belief that this election was a glorious triumph of the cause of liberty.

After considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Kerr, Mills, Love, Standford and Waring, Mr. LeGrand moved to table the whole question, which was done by a vote of 35 to 5.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the bill on the Public Debt was made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY NIGHT'S PROCEEDINGS

The calendar was taken up, and a large number of bills passed their second reading. The bill to authorize the working of convicts at other places than in the Penitentiary was indefinitely postponed. Bill to prevent white children from being bound as apprentices to colored masters passed its third reading by a vote of 36 to 3.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

By Mr. Oaksmith, a bill to protect consolidation and complete State railways. Referred and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill in relation to the public taxes of Wayne county for the year 1870. Referred.

By Mr. Means, a bill to prevent live cattle from running at large in counties and townships adopting its provisions. Referred.

By Mr. Norment, a resolution of instruction to the Finance Committee to inquire into the condition of the State's interest in the various banks, and report as early as practicable what legislation is necessary to secure the same. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

House bill to amend the laws of 1872-'73 so as to give the Commissioners of Onslow county discretion in the sale of the Alum Spring property in said county, passed its readings.

Senate bill in regard to the paving of the streets of the city of Wilmington was taken up, and after discussion, postponed till to-morrow week, and made the special order for that day at 12 o'clock.

House bill for the enforcement of contracts, and the enhancement of agriculture was taken up and discussed at considerable length. The title of the bill explains fully its provisions.

Mr. Means, the introducer, moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee, upon which he demanded the yeas and nays. The motion prevailed, 98 voting in the affirmative.

House bill to amend and re-enact chapter 31, section 104 of the Revised Code, concerning appeal from Justice's Courts, passed its readings.

House bill concerning the jurisdiction of Magistrates, was laid on the table.

ANDY JOHNSON.

What Senators Think of His Election.

The New York *Herald* is interviewing leading men on the election of ex-President Johnson. Here is what Senators have to say:

OH, DON'T!

Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania—"Don't press me for an opinion, for, while it is a very great victory for the man, I don't like him and never did, and I opposed his nomination for the Vice-Presidency!"

SWEET CONSOLATORY THOUGHT.

Senator Chandler, Michigan—"A happy memory for the future, for, though not re-elected to the Senate myself, consolation comes to me in the thought that I will escape Andy's Senatorial company."

CONDENSED SENTIMENT.

Senator McCreery, Kentucky—"It is a good thing."

GOOD IN HIS WAY.

Senator Hamlin, Maine, (with much gravity and low voice)—"He is a good man in his way, and if he will keep out of other people's way I see no objection to his returning to the Senate; but you cannot expect much from one so erratic."

"THE ETERNAL FITNESS OF THINGS."

Senator Kelley, Oregan—"He is not my choice; yet it does me good to know he will be the peer of those who seven years ago attempted to impeach him."

A TARTER FOR '76

Senator Merrimon, North Carolina—"North Carolina has no interest in it one way or another. Johnson may give the Democratic party trouble, especially if he and his friends have Presidential aspirations in 1876."

RENEWAL OF HIS OLD TRADE.

Senator Logan, Illinois—"He is just the man we want. I think he will rip things. He is not going to let Thurman be the leader of the Democracy in the Senate."

TENNESSEE'S BEST SPECIMEN.

Senator Morrill, of Maine—"I guess he will do well enough. They could not have sent any better from the State."

POETIC JUSTICE ACHIEVED.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware—"His election is a piece of poetic justice. He will not affect legislation. He is too old, and will not be in accord with any one on the Senate floor. He never did affect legislation."

MODERATELY JOYOUS.

Senator Allison, of Iowa—"I am pretty well satisfied."

"NOT OF OUR SET."

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island—"Johnson was always a Union man: rather have him than a rebel general, though he was not the kind of Union man we were."

OUR NEIGHBOR'S SHOE PINCHES.

Senator Sargent, of California—"Johnson's election is a problem. Don't think the Democrats like it or find any consolation in it."

A MAILED WARRIOR.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia—"It will depend on what whim Mr. Johnson takes. His election may do a great deal of good. He may do the Democratic party a great deal of harm. He is a powerful man. I do not agree with many of my brother Democrats in their apprehensions of him. He can say what he chooses to the other side without fear of their attacks."

"ALL THE BOYS AND MY SHOEMAKER."

Senator Matthew W. Ransom, of North Carolina, says:—"Johnson is aiming at the Presidency in 1876. He is a very ambitious man. He is a power. Whice we politicians in the Senate are taking different views of it, the people are looking at it as the triumph of an honest man. They are in sympathy with him. All the boys around the hotel and my shoemaker to-night exhibited their exultation about Johnshon's coming back to public life. Johnson is in sympathy with the people."

STATE NEWS.

Edwin Adams drops in on the Charlottese on the 16th.

The Monroe Enquirer says: Shelby, the present terminus of the Carolina Central Railway, seems to be a growing town. A sewing machine factory and a new Methodist Church are to be erected there; also a telegraph line is in contemplation.

The Oxford Leader says: Messrs. Willis Daniel & Son, living three miles from Oxford, sold this week their crop of yellow tobacco to Messrs. J. C & D. Y. Cooper, of Henderson, for the handsome sum of fifty dollars per hundred pounds.

The Wadesboro Herald says that John Long, "the blacksmith well known in the Southern part of Anson county, who mysteriously disappeared, was not murdered, as supposed, but has "turned up." He was not dead but drunk, and stayed out a day or two.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: Mr. J. A. Pope, near Alexandriana, raised a cotton stalk 13 feet 6 inches in height, and over 6 inches in circumference at the ground. It was well filled with large, sound bolls. It was a hybrid between the Sea Island and the Twin and Triple varieties. The seed were of the latter kind and the texture was Sea Island of a very superior order. Mr. Pope is a Granger.

The Charlotte Democratte says: It is strange how travelling drummers and agents for various things and schemes, swindle and fool intelligent men in Charlotte. Humbugging advertising schemes, show bills, charts, maps, &c., will gull a merchant, it seems, about as soon as the "40 acre and mule" fooled the negro just about the close of the war.

The Charlotte Observer says: For the week ending last night, 1,150 bales of cotton were sold in Charlotte, against 1,996 bales the week previous. The sales for the month of January were a few bales short of 4,800. As will be seen by the above statement, the receipts last week were very light, but this is accounted for by the condition of the roads. The price throughout the week was fair, but not so good as week before last.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Mr. W. F. Strond (of Chatham) made on 30 acres, 27 bales of 500 lbs. Mr. Jos. Baldwin made on 20 acres 16 bales of 500 lbs. Our representive, Mr. Matthew Atwater, a first rate farmer, who has hitherto given his attention almost exclusively to small grains, made last season a test of the capacity of his lands for cotton. On half an acre, he made at the rate of 832 pounds lint cotton per acre.

The Monroe Enquirer says: Mr. Theo. N. Ramsey, State Lecturer for the Independent Order of Good Templars, delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church in this place, on last Wednesday night, to a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen. The speech was an excellent one, and resulted in adding many new names to the temperance roll in Monroe, and we hope will be productive of lasting results. After the audience was dismissed, a meeting was held in the Church and the Lodge of Good Templars re-organized with about thirty-five members, twenty-five of whom were obtained that night.

The Oxford Leader says: A friend has just told us of a genuine madstone that is at present owned in Caswell county. It seems that sometime ago an Italian was travelling through that county and stopped over night at the residence of Dr. Pointer. On leaving in the morning he stated that he had no money, but would pay whatever was owing for the accommodations he had received by giving the doctor a genuine madstone. The doctor, who was, by the way, an unbeliever in such things accepted it. The stone was soon tested in the case of a boy, who was bitten by a mad dog, with satisfactory results.

The Raleigh News says: We learn of a most brutal outrage at Neuse Depot, on the line of the R. & G. R. R., some ten miles north of this city, on Saturday night last. A young negro named Chavis, a track hand on the railroad and living at Neuse, became angered at his wife because she had visited her grandmother, and that, too, with his consent, beat her over the head and shoulders with an iron rod until life was almost extinct, and yesterday it was considered almost impossible for her to live through the day. The brutal fiend had left home, not having been arrested, but information was yesterday lodged with the Sheriff in this city, and steps will be taken at once to place him in custody.

The Raleigh News says: Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, and recently elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee, was born in this city December 20th, 1808, and from the age of ten until the autumn of 1824 was the apprentice of a tailor in Raleigh. In 1826 he settled in Greenville, Tennessee, and worked at his trade. He was elected Alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830, Mayor 1831, 1832 and 1833, member of the Legislature 1835 and 1839, and Presidential elector in 1840. He was elected to the State Senate in 1841, and sat in Congress from 1843 to 1853. From 1853 to 1857 he was Governor of Tennessee, and United States Senator from 1857 to 1863. He was nominated for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and on the assassination of President Lincoln succeeded him in the Presidential chair.

Sothern said in a speech at the benefit of a certain stage manager in Birmingham, England: "He and I attacked the dramatic profession on the same night some twenty years since, he was then the very worst prompter I ever saw. After the performance he gently and most kindly intimated that was the most fearful actor he ever witnessed."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE CITY CHARTER.

THE BILL PASSED.

Honor to Friends.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNEL.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1st.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington passed its final reading in the House to-day, after a long and hard fight, and is now a law.

The election provided for in the act will be held on the eleventh of March. Registration begins on the fifteenth and ends on the twenty-seventh of February.

The special thanks of our citizens are due to Messrs. Richardson, of Columbus, and Walker, of Richmond, for the zeal and ability displayed in the passage of the bill through the House. S.

HEADQUARTERS.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES IN THE HOUSE.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD IN COMMITTEE.

MEXICAN WAR PENSION MEMORIALS.

THE SENATE STILL CONSIDERING LOUISIANA.

A HARD FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—NOON—SENATE—A very large number of petitions were presented against the restoration of duty on tea and coffee, against the renewal of any internal taxation, and for the repeal of the law of 1872, relieving certain foreign products of 10 per cent duty. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The first resolution offered in the House was one by Hale, of Maine, to amend the rules by adopting the following: "Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House shall adjourn, but the previous question on the engrossment and the third reading of bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand; provided that this rule shall not apply to the House resolution offered in the morning h

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBUARY 5, 1875.

The Wilmington Cotton Mills.

We saw yesterday a certificate of stock in our new Cotton Mills, and it was so prettily gotten up and had such a substantial look about it that we wished we had ten thousand dollars worth of it, for we are public spirited individuals.

We are glad to learn that nearly the entire amount of stock has been subscribed, a Boston gentleman taking ten thousand dollars not long since. The books will soon be closed, and those of our citizens who desire to invest in this enterprise must do so very soon. We expect that as soon as the books are closed the stock will be at a premium.

The building is now finished, and as soon as the machinery is received, and it is now on the way, we shall hear the noise of the spindles and we are sure that the enterprise will be a great success, benefiting not only the stockholders, but all of our citizens.

The City Charter.

The bill to amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington passed the House of Representatives yesterday and has become a law of the State. We believe that there will be few tax payers in the city, without regard to their political predilections, who will not hail this news with pleasure.

Since this State was reconstructed in 1867, the city government has been in the hands of the non-taxpayers and those least interested in its good and economical government. Since a year or two ago, through the means of cumulative voting, the tax-payers have had a minority representation in the Board of Aldermen, who have been powerless to inaugurate such reforms as the necessities of the people and the good government of the city required.

Under the operation of the amended Charter it is to be hoped that the destinies of Wilmington will be placed, and will remain, under the control of those of her citizens who are most interested in an economical government. We shall look forward with much hope for many benefits to be derived by the passage of the bill.

The principle upon which the amendment is based and upon which it was doubtless granted, is the division of the city into wards, in which property and not population is to be taxed. The terms of office, however, but little property, is now located together against the property owners of their immediate streets. The levied and collected from the wealthier sections and squandered upon jobs and party favorites, to the detriment of the general prosperity. This will no more cease. Under the amended charter that class of our people who pay the taxes and conduct the business enterprises of Wilmington will levy the taxes and curtail their disbursements. This will indeed be a good day for our city.

We shall in due time give such information about the election, registration and other matters, as are necessary for a full understanding of the Act, and in the meantime, as the election is less than six weeks off, we would advise the formation of Ward Clubs at once looking to the thorough organization of our party in the city.

Enoch Arden.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of Saturday last, seems to have even a poorer opinion of the Edwin Adams' performance than was expressed by us. It says:

Mr. Adams' company cannot have been disappointed with their audience last night; but we can hardly say that the audience was not disappointed with Mr. Adams and his company and his personation of Enoch Arden. To be critical is disagreeable, but in this case not to be critical, would be dishonest. The play is little better than a burlesque, and in some parts it descends to a mere "walk-around" or variety show. Mr. Adams himself rants a good deal, and seems to think that emotion is expressed by talking about like a stiff legged dog. Altogether, the performance was a great disappointment and a positive offence to every lover of the poem on which the play is founded.

All Serene.

The Raleigh *News* says:

Mabson, the colored Senator from Edgecombe, arose yesterday to a question of privilege. In our report of his remarks Thursday, in relation to the amendment of the charter of the city of Wilmington, we said "he had *heard* a Democrat in Wilmington threaten that his party would have possession of that city at all hazards." He claimed that he said he heard this as a *rumor* and from more than one source. We may have misquoted this Senator in this respect, but this we do remember: he said that he *would remember it, a second Vicksburg massacre, and when it will be remembered*, and when it will be remembered as a massacre was occasioned by the whites repelling an unwarranted attack on the part of the colored people. We earnestly see the drift of this, it is easy to see the drift of his thoughts at the time he attempted to follow Senator Cantwell in his onslaught on the white property holders of Wilmington.

The bill is now a law and we are happy to say that the Cape Fear is not yet running with blood, and that the massacre has not yet begun. We expect to put the bill through to a satisfactory conclusion next month, and those who live long enough will find out.

An Old Relic.

While the workmen were engaged Tuesday in lowering the track of the Street Railway to the level of the street on Front, at the intersection of Walnut, they came upon a cannon, about seven feet long, embedded perpendicular in the sand, with the muzzle up. As it appeared to be in the exact centre of the intersection of the two streets, it must have been placed there by some former city surveyor. It is a queer looking piece of ordnance, and while it would not be a very effective weapon in these days, the Mayor might present it to Senator Cantwell, as doubtless it might answer to make the "rivers of Carolina run with blood" in his new rebellion. We don't think it would require any more effective weapon to quell the "tempest in a teapot" which he has fomented.

Exaggerated Reports.

By request of Messrs. Horner & Graves, of the Hillsboro Military Academy, we contradict the exaggerated reports which have crept into the State columns of various newspapers in this State relative to the existence of scarlet fever at Hillsboro. There has been but one fatal case, which occurred nearly a month ago, and the termination of which in death is said to have been caused by the patient's own imprudence and there has not been a case of any kind in the town in the past two weeks. As far as Messrs. Horner & Graves' school is concerned, which is removed a mile and a half from the town, there has never been a case within its limits. There have been a few isolated cases of the disease in Hillsboro during the winter and that is all.

We make this correction for the benefit of the above school. Some parties who have their sons there have been alarmed at the reports and have written to make enquiries in regard to them. All such may rest satisfied with the emphatic denial given to these exaggerated and injurious reports.

The County of Pender.

We have been furnished with the following statistics showing the assessed value of real and personal property, the amount of taxes levied for the year 1874, and the political complexion of the eight townships about to compose the new county of Pender:

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Real and Personal Property	State Tax	County Tax	Township Tax	POLITICAL COMPLEXION.	Votes cast for S. D. Pell.	Votes Cast for U. S. Purnell
Union						177	98
Columbia						129	129
Grant						140	103
Caswell						174	147
Lincoln						135	138
Holden						50	62
Rocky Point						104	204
Holly						93	64
Total						981	1,018

Lisbon Grange.

Capt. J. C. McMillan, Special Deputy, organized at Lisbon, in Sampson county, on Tuesday last, Lisbon Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, with the following officers:

J C Wright—Master.
A M Herring—Overseer.
G W Cain—Lecturer.
A J Johnson—Steward.
J J Bronson—Assistant Steward.
Kedar Vann—Chaplain.
J B Robinson—Treasurer.
C H Branson—Secretary.
A W Lamb—Gate Keeper.
Mrs. Elsie Matthis—Ceres.
Mrs. E E Vann—Pomona.
Miss I A Herring—Flora.
Mrs. E Herring—L A Steward.

The Grange was organized with the maximum number; several afterwards visited to be admitted, but the ballot was fixed. It is a worthy portion of Sampson county, and will have but few superiors soon, if any.

For the Journal.

To the Patrons of Husbandry.

At a meeting of the Cape Fear Council, P. of H., held in Wilmington, N. C., on the 11th of December inst., the condition of the farmers, and especially the Patrons of Husbandry, took an active part in the Cape Fear Agricultural Association and Fairs, Act, and in the meantime, as the Fair season is less than six weeks off, we would advise the formation of Ward Clubs at once looking to the thorough organization of our party in the city.

Enoch Arden.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of Saturday last, seems to have even a poorer opinion of the Edwin Adams' performance than was expressed by us. It says:

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All Serene.

The Raleigh *News* says:

Mabson, the colored Senator from Edgecombe, arose yesterday to a question of privilege. In our report of his remarks Thursday, in relation to the amendment of the charter of the city of Wilmington, we said "he had *heard* a Democrat in Wilmington threaten that his party would have possession of that city at all hazards." He claimed that he said he heard this as a *rumor* and from more than one source. We may have misquoted this Senator in this respect, but this we do remember: he said that he *would remember it, a second Vicksburg massacre, and when it will be remembered as a massacre was occasioned by the whites repelling an unwarranted attack on the part of the colored people.* We earnestly see the drift of this, it is easy to see the drift of his thoughts at the time he attempted to follow Senator Cantwell in his onslaught on the white property holders of Wilmington.

The bill is now a law and we are happy to say that the Cape Fear is not yet running with blood, and that the massacre has not yet begun. We expect to put the bill through to a satisfactory conclusion next month, and those who live long enough will find out.

An Old Relic.

While the workmen were engaged Tuesday in lowering the track of the Street Railway to the level of the street on Front, at the intersection of Walnut, they came upon a cannon, about seven feet long, embedded perpendicular in the sand, with the muzzle up. As it appeared to be in the exact centre of the intersection of the two streets, it must have been placed there by some former city surveyor. It is a queer looking piece of ordnance, and while it would not be a very effective weapon in these days, the Mayor might present it to Senator Cantwell, as doubtless it might answer to make the "rivers of Carolina run with blood" in his new rebellion. We don't think it would require any more effective weapon to quell the "tempest in a teapot" which he has fomented.

Exaggerated Reports.

By request of Messrs. Horner & Graves, of the Hillsboro Military Academy, we contradict the exaggerated reports which have crept into the State columns of various newspapers in this State relative to the existence of scarlet fever at Hillsboro. There has been but one fatal case, which occurred nearly a month ago, and the termination of which in death is said to have been caused by the patient's own imprudence and there has not been a case of any kind in the town in the past two weeks. As far as Messrs. Horner & Graves' school is concerned, which is removed a mile and a half from the town, there has never been a case within its limits. There have been a few isolated cases of the disease in Hillsboro during the winter and that is all.

We make this correction for the benefit of the above school. Some parties who have their sons there have been alarmed at the reports and have written to make enquiries in regard to them. All such may rest satisfied with the emphatic denial given to these exaggerated and injurious reports.

Tax Statement.

A. R. Black, Esq., Tax Collector of this county, left for Raleigh on Monday morning for the purpose of settling with the Auditor for taxes due the State for 1874.

One hundred and eighteen deeds were returned to the State for property sold. The following table shows the amount of tax on property, which has not been collected in the different townships, for the year 1874:

TOWNSHIPS.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Columbia	$	
Caswell	14	21
Cape Fear	68	1 02
Grant	2 66	3 99
Holly		
Harnett	1 10	1 65
Rocky Point	4 16	6 24
Holden	72	1 08
Union	04	06
Lincoln	6 96	10 44
Masonboro	03	02
Federal Point	12	18
Wilmington	267 74	394 19
Total	284 35	419 08

The above list is exclusive of abatements and property sold to the State, also of poll-tax. Nearly all of the poll-tax which can be collected will be by the time Mr. Black is required to settle with the county.

Total State tax charged against the Sheriff for the year 1874, on the Tax Books	37,926 70
Schedule B. State tax collected	8,104 50
Schedule C State tax collected	194 08
Total State tax for 1874	$46,225 28

From the above are to be deducted the amount of deeds returned, all abatements by the County Commissioners, the State tax on polls, which has to be settled with the county, and other allowances.

The total tax collected for the year 1874 amounts to about $100,000. The whole collection has been made, accounts kept and the total loss by errors and in making change amounts to one dollar and fifty cents ($1 50.)

Board of Education.

The following additional proceedings of the Board of Education have been furnished for publication:

It was ordered that the apportionment of school funds for the county of New Hanover, collected for the year 1874, be allotted as follows: $1 25 *per capita* for each township in the county. It was also ordered that the Secretary of the Board notify the County Treasurer of said apportionment and also the School Committee of the several townships in the county.

The following is the apportionment:

Masonboro, 122 white and 57 colored, amount $223.75.
Columbia, 231 white, 327 colored, amount $697 50.
Holly, 141 white, 171 colored, amount $390.
Cape Fear, 44 white, 196 colored, amount, 300.
Federal Point, 76 white, 76 colored, amount $190.
Harnett, 161 white, 352 colored, amount $641.25.
Holden, 40 white, 93 colored, amount $166.25.
Rocky Point, 181 white, 310 colored, amount $613.75.
Caswell, 216 white, 205 colored, amount $526.25.
Grant, 161 white, 213 colored, amount $467.50.
Lincoln, 202 white, 279 colored, amount $601.25.
Union, 220 white, 212 colored, amount $540.
Wilmington, 1,751 white, 2,304 colored, amount $5,068.75.
Total, 3,546 white, 4,795 colored, amount $10,426 25.

County Commissioners.

The Board met yesterday in adjourned session, present Chairman *pro tem* Wagner and Commissioners Morris, Nixon and VanAmringe.

Report of County Treasurer was received, read and ordered on file.

Bill of Dr. G. F. Lucas, for $50, for *post mortem* examination in the case of Grace Watson, was ordered paid.

Application of J. C. Smith, for articles for the jail, was referred to Chairman with power to act.

Application for remission of liquor license, by E. Levy, was not granted.

Application of Jno. W. Cowan, of Holden township, for exemption from public duties, was granted.

Annie Carroll and Lydia Orre, were placed on the poor list and each allowed $3 per month.

Application for aid from Martha A. Cosin, was referred to the Committee on Poor.

Application of D. Shaw, for repair of bridges in Holly township, was referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Applications of H. F. Murphy and D. J. McMillan, for repairs on the bridge at South Washington, were referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Communication from J. D. Powers, Clerk of Union township, relative to the condition of the bridges over Washington and Sill's Creeks, was referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Various applications for relief were referred to the Committee on Poor.

Application of H. F. Murphy, for the construction of a bridge at Croom's Ferry, was referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Application of Henry Stolter, for remission of taxes, was referred to Committee on Finance.

Application of G. W. Corbett, for a reduction of valuation on his property in Caswell township, was not granted.

Wm. S. Harper was grauted a certificate of exemption.

Application of William Clark, for exemption from poll-tax, was not granted.

Application of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for remission of taxes, was not granted.

Application of C. W. Murphy, of Caswell township, for remission of tax, was not granted.

Bill of G. W. Corbett, against Caswell township, for Justice's fees, amounting to $41, was approved.

On application of G. W. Bordeaux, Register of Deeds, it was ordered that the deeds of property sold by the State be bound in book form.

Commissioners Mor is and Nixon, comprising the Special Committee appointed by the Board to settle the matter in dispute relative to the boundary lines between Holden and Lincoln townships, asked further time for report.

Reports from the Committees on Poor and Work House were received and ordered on file.

The Committee appointed to settle with the County Treasurer, consisting of Commissioners VanAmringe and Morris, reported. Report received and ordered spread on the minutes.

Commissioners Morris, VanAmringe and Wagner, were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter of the escape of prisoners from the County Jail.

The Board then adjourned.

Daily Journal, 4th.

In describing the execution of a man in Ohio, the other day, an exchange says: "As the trap sprung, he stepped down and out with dignity."

A Connecticut genius has invented a self opening coffin, with telegraphic alarm attachment, for the convenience of those who come to life after they are buried.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Address of the Executive Committee of the Wilmington Branch.

We publish to-day a very notable and admissable address issued by resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Wilmington Branch of the above named popular company.

This document will command attentive perusal and we commend its statements and arguments to the diligent consideration of the people of North Carolina. The company has just established a Branch in our city, the cardinal objects of which are home investments and the adjustment of local losses. The officers and gentlemen comprising the Wilmington Board will be recognized as among our most reliable and influential business men, and there is no doubt that the affairs of this Branch will be most faithfully managed.

Of Major J. C. Winder, the General Agent and Manager of this District, we need say but little, as no man stands higher as a thorough business man and one of unimpeachable integrity. This company has established very fine organizations in Raleigh and in Charlotte and has just invested very largely in real estate in the last named city. It has similar organizations in all the great commercial centres of the South, extending from Maryland to Texas. There seems to be a pretty general determination upon the part of the business men of the South to arrest the terrible drain upon our resources and keep Southern capital at home.

Outside of all the advantages of home investment and friendly management, this company stands second to none in absolute solvency, and our citizens will not only have all the benefits of a home life company, but the *security* of a strong and well established company, with an annual income of over $1,500,000. We wish it abundant prosperity.

For the Journal.

Grand Pic-Nic and Public Installation of Officers of Keith Grange

Messrs Editors:

It has seldom been my lot meet with so pleasing a sight or a more impressing demonstration than I had the pleasure of witnessing at Keith Grange on Saturday the 16th inst. The dark and voluminous clouds of many days of dreary and unwholesome weather had broken away. Nature seemed to smile on her grand works and to bless the many smiling faces that met to celebrate the gift of her untiring hand.

The Grange met in her usual manner and soon completed all labors. The doors were then opened and the church was soon crowded with many anxious spectators. Mr. Armstrong, the installing officer, appeared and in his usual firm and impressive manner, announced the object of his mission. Mr. L. S. Bell being requested to act as his assistant, gallantly responded in the affirmative. The pointed and easy manner in which Mr. Bell performed his duties attracted much attention, which was more on the French than the Scotch order of politeness.

After the installation was over G F Walker, Esq, who was kindly called for to address the crowd, responded in his usual calm and pointed manner. He literally tore up the earth from the beginning of creation, intersected it in fields and gardens and sowed it all broadcast. He touched heavy on all professions; in their dealings with farmers and laborers; he urged all farmers to arouse from their stupor and lethargy and show to the balance of mankind that they are something more than "hewers of wood and drawers of water," for all other leagues and professions he urged retrenchment and reform in farming, that we live in a new era and must be equal to the times. That education both physically, socially, intellectually and religiously must be adopted and practiced before we could expect to measure arms with the balance of the world. It would occupy too much space to give you all the points the speaker took; suffice to say it was good enough for any man to listen at.

After the speaking M. C Collins announced the hour for refreshments and we all repaired to the table a short distance from the Church, which we beheld loaded with everything pleasant to look upon, and sweet to the taste. After a vast crowd had saciated the inner man, enough was left to feed as many more. We are not in the habit of bragging, but I can candidly say a more impressing scene and a nicer time I don't expect to have again soon.

The following were the officers installed:

M C Collins, Worthy Master.
R W Mooore, Overseer.
G F Walker, Lecturer.
J F Croom, Jr, Steward.
G A Herring, Chaplain.
A D Bordeaux, Treasurer.
Dr J C Broadhurst, Secretary.
W T Bordeaux, Gate Keeper.
Mrs Margaret S Bordeaux, Ceres.
Mrs Martha P Croom, Flora.
Miss Mary J Herring, Lady Assistant Steward.

GRANGER.

Poisoned to Death.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc.; but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to performs its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of the poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. As a remedy for all these manifestations of disease, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with small daily doses of his pleasant Purgative Pellets are positively unequalled. By them the liver and stomach are changed to an active and healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first-class druggists and dealers in medicine.

Episcopal Visitations.

The following are Bishop Atkinson's appointments for the month of February, 1875:

Clinton, Quinquagesima Sunday, Feb. 7
Faisons.....evening of Feb. 8.
Goldsboro...Ash Wednesday, Feb. 10.
Wilson.....Feb. 12.
Rocky Mount.....Feb. 14.
Enfield.....Feb. 16.
Kingwood.....Feb. 17.
Halifax.....Feb. 19
Weldon.....Feb. 21.

Collections at each place in behalf of Diocesan missions.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Principal Offices, Memphis, Tennessee, and Atlanta Georgia.

T. A. Nelson, President General Office, Memphis, Tenn.
Hon. John B Gordon, President Atlanta Department.
John H. Miller, Superintendent of Agencies.
John C. Winder, General Agent.

Board of Trustees of the Policy Holders of the Wilmington District:

Wm A Wright, of Wright and Stedman, Attorney at Law.
D R Murchison, of Williams & Murchison.
John W Hinson of Sprunt, Hinson & Co.
H B Short, of Flemington.
E A Keith, President Cape Fear Club.
F W Kerchner, of Kerchner & Calder Bros.
Chas D Myers, of C D Myers & Co.
W H Green, of Green & Flanner.
G L Dudley, of Dudley & Ellis.
Jas Sprunt, of Sprunt, Hinson & Co.
Alex T London, Attorney at law.
John F Divine, Superintendent W & W R R.
H Vollers, of Adrian & Vollers.
D McRae, Treasurer Navassa Guano Company.
D G Worth, of Worth & Worth.
T C DeRosset, General Insurance Agent.
S S Everitt, Dentist.
J C Walker, Physician.
M M Katz, Merchant.
P Heinsberger, Stationer.
I B Granger, President Bank of New Hanover.
DuBrutz Cutlar, Attorney at Law.
Thos H McKoy, Merchant.
S W Vick, of Vick & Mebane.
R S Radcliffe, Builder.

ADDRESS.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3, 1875.

To the Citizens of North Carolina:

The purpose of this address is to invite your attention to the recent organization of the Wilmington Branch of the Southern Life Insurance Company and the formation of a Board of Trustees.

In presenting its claims it is not deemed necessary to enter into an elaborate argument upon the general subject of Life Insurance. The propriety of every man's availing himself of its benefits are now so universally recognized by intelligent persons that such action would be superflous. It remains for us, then, only to endeavor to place before you such facts as will recommend this particular Company to your patronage.

It has been officially stated that since the war about one hundred millions of dollars have been taken from the South for Life Insurance, and that annually from six to eight millions more are paid by our section for the same purpose. The desirableness of retaining this enormous sum at home, to be invested among our own people, has long attracted the attention of the thoughtful. Such a yearly accession to the capital of the South would give a new impetus to the prosperity—every department of industry would feel its quickening influence, and every community be benefitted thereby. While these are patent truths, however, it is equally clear that a Southern Company must base its claims, not upon the sentiment of sectional pride alone, (though that may honestly be appealed to, other things being equal,) but upon the plain business principles of security to policyholders combined with economy of management.

The Southern Life Insurance Company was organized nearly nine years ago by some of the best business men of the South. It has accumulated assets to $2,500,000, and has paid liberal dividends to policy holders. It was the *first* life insurance company organized in the South after the war for the purpose of arresting the drain of money from the Southern States and investing it at home. Tried by the standard upon which the official reports of *all* the companies in the United States is based, it compares favorably with the oldest and most stable companies.

It has now secured a firm basis, a large accumulation of good assets safely invested, is managed with economy and is rapidly extending its operations and widely diffusing its benefits.

Of the sixty-five American Life Insurance Companies reported in Goodsell's New York report for 1874, the Southern Life Insurance Company excels:

47 as to gross amount of assets;
44 as to number of Policies issued;
42 as to premium receipts;
42 as to total income;
49 as to economy of management;
35 as to whole amount insured;
53 as to average of each policy in force; and, with one exception, it excels *all* in increase of business.

It will thus be seen that this Company has reached that condition which renders its success beyond question, and that it furnishes all the elements of strength, stability and character, and absolute solvency, to commend it to the confidence of the people.

It has made within the past year large investments of real estate in our sister States, and is about to erect a handsome building in the city of Charlotte, in this State, and is under obligations to invest its reserve fund in Wilmington, and as soon as the receipts will justify.

It is no part of its programme, nor is it necessary to its success, that it should decry the security of other companies. But it claims to be itself secure, and it expects to succeed upon the basis of the positive benefits which it affords to individuals and to communities, and by the proper management of its own business.

We, as a Board, however, do not consider it amiss to refer to the recent action of some of the large corporations of the North towards a great portion of the Southern States, including the entire eastern portion of our State.

Some of these companies have removed their agencies altogether, while others have made not only a marked discrimination between Northern and Southern policy holders in the distribution of profits, but have advanced Southern rates $10 upon the $1,000, (an increase of fifty per cent. upon the average policy.) They have thus attempted to misrepresent the *sanitary* condition of many of the fairest portions of our land, and thereby endeavored to check foreign immigration and capital, so essential to the resuscitation of the South.

If the vast sums of money sent from our midst were spent in sustaining ourselves and building up our enterprises and diversifying our pursuits, we should hear less complaint of hard times, of the scarcity of money, and the weakness and insecurity of our own companies.

The proposition that is is important to the people of the Southern States (impoverished as they have been since the war) to retain all the money which it is possible to invest safely and profitably among themselves, is too self-evident to need argument.

We have joined this enterprise, believing that it will supply one of the many desired wants, tending to build up an impoverished country. We think there is nothing small or great (if it advances the interest of our State and section) that we should not take hold of and support. We believe in encouraging our insurance companies; our manufactories of commercial fertilizers; our woolen and cotton factories; our mills of every description; our iron works and tobacco factories; our depots for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and every other enterprise that tends to develop our resources, and retain Southern capital at home. We have but to be true to ourselves—to have more confidence in each other—to work faithfully to establish and support our own institutions, and diversify our pursuits, and we will see our country bloom and blossom again, and be made sensible of the presence of our rightful prosperity.

In view of the great importance of capital to the South, and to our own State, and on account of the unjust discrimination made against our people by many of the various Companies of the North and West, we beg to state *that persons holding policies in these Companies can have them transferred to the Southern Life Insurance Company, without loss or additional annual outlay.*

All losses payable in the Wilmington District will be adjusted under the advice and supervision of the Board of Trustees or its Executive Committee, thus avoiding the expense and uncertainty of collections at remote points and from unknown persons.

All information desired will be furnished by the Secretary of the Board, Mr. T. C. DeRosset, or from Major John C. Winder, General Agent, Raleigh, N. C., and applications for insurance can be made to same parties.

D. R. Murchison, Presid't.
DuBrutz Cutlar, Vice-Presid't.
Thomas C. DeRosset, Sec't'y.
Wm. A. Wright,
Don MacRae,
D. G. Worth,
F. W. Kerchner,
I. B. Grainger,
J. W. Hinson,
H. Vollers,
H. B. Short,
M. M. Katz,

Executive Committee.

It is useless to attempt to cleanse a stream while the fountain is impure. Dyspepsia, complaints of the liver or kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, headaches, and all diseases arising from impure blood, are at once removed by Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, purifier of the blood and renovator of the system. *It has never been known to fail.* 4w

Marvelous Beyond Precedent

is the effect of SOZODONT upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.

Many valuable horses die from the effects of colic. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to pour a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment into a long necked junk bottle, add half pint of molasses and water, then pour the whole down the horse's throat. In ten minutes the horse will begin to eat

Parson's Purgative Pills will greatly relieve, if not entirely cure, dyspepsia, when everything else fail s. They have been tried in some desperate cases, and have given more relief than any other medicine.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of ver ous aims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" has terrified physicians from attempting to find a remedy for this disease, and patients afflicted with it have encircled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that *it has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of the apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

jan7 1md&w

MARRIED.

At St. James' Episcopal Church, Jan. 28th, by Rev. A. A. Watson, GEO. N. HARRIS and CATHARINE G., daughter of the late Col. Thos. D. Meares. No cards

DIED.

On Topsail Sound, on the 31st ult., after a protracted sickness, DAVID K. FUTCH, aged 73 years, 6 months and 16 days.

His numerous friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will be preached by the Rev. W. S. Black, P. E., at his old residence to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

Truly a good man has fallen; one whose kindly spirit, fervent piety and blameless life made him beloved by all with pure sit and deepest love, for over forty years he was a member of the Methodist Church, evincing by his early walk that he was a faithful follower of his Lord. Stricken down by a malady that baffled medical skill and the loving attention of his children and friends, he awaited, with the most uncomplaining resignation, his beloved master's call. The benefactor of the needy, the counselor of the young, the affectionate father and faithful friend, the useful citizen and triumphant Christian has laid his burden down, leaving to his family and his friends the hallowed memories of precious deeds and to the world their incalculable influence for good. He has gone to a blessed reward, bearing with him victorious shouts, to drink in forever the sweet music of Heaven and to be crowned with that glorious coronal which the Lord will give him.

FRIEND.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM C. FREDERICK was born in Duplin county, N. C., May 16th, 1849; commenced his education at the school of Mr. Morisey, and received his diploma at Baltimore Commercial College in 1867.

His health, hitherto robust and vigorous, began to fail about four years ago—the insidious foe of that dread disease, consumption, being unmistakable, and it was deemed advisable to remove to some more elevated and healthy region, Hillsville, Anson county, as we believe, and here in September, '72, he commenced business with his father, N. Frederick, Esq. Soon the benefits of this change were observed here, and his many friends held strong hopes of his entire recovery; but the insidious destroyer was still at his work, and during last winter it became evident that his triumph was only a question of time.

All that the science and skill of our best physicians, seconded by the attentions of attached friends and devoted parents, could do was done—but in vain. On the 22d January, 1875, poor "Doc." (as he was familiarly called) died. As a business man he was of rare capacity and promise.

We mourn his loss sincerely, for he was a gentle, gentle, kind, generous, open-hearted man, whose every word and act in that friendly and social intercourse which he so loved, seemed to be the prompting of a noble spirit.

Peace, everlasting peace, to his ashes!

*Duplin Record please copy.

Spirit Casks, Hoop Iron, &c., &c.

150 STANDARD CASKS,
3 Tons Hoop Iron.
100 Bbls. Glue,
200 Parcels Rivets,
25 Bbls Bungs, &c.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
Jan 28 24

Select Goshen and Baltimore Roll Butter.

A fresh invoice received to-day—40 cents.
Groceries, Hay and Grain at lowest cash prices.
GRANT & HINTON.
feb 3 29 d&w1t

Flour! Flour! Flour!

300 BBLS. BOB WHITE FLOUR,
400 " Bell Mill Flour,
200 " White Russian Flour.
For sale by KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
Jan 28 24

Butter and Cheese.

15 Tubs and Firkins Butter,
100 Boxes Cheese.
For sale by
KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.
Jan 28 24

PRINTING neatly executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms at the JOURNAL Office.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION
—AND—
SHIPPING MERCHANTS
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

Feb. 4, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—With the commencement of the Winter months, there is a general feeling of gratification that what has been a very dull season in trade, as well as in other respects, is rapidly drawing to a close, and all parties are now looking forward to an early and stirring Spring business. There is yet no change to note, however, but there seems to be a general belief that better times cannot be much longer delayed.

In our local market trade has been quiet and inactive, though the markets for most of the leading products have been firm in tone, and former prices have been fully maintained. Naval stores and cotton have been active, but other branches of trade are quiet.

The shipments of the principal products for the week show a slight increase of valuation over last week, and were as follows: 2,456 bales cotton, 155 casks spirits turpentine, 4,925 bbls Rosin, 419 bbls crude turpentine and 130 bbls tar; against 1,659 bales cotton, 183 casks spirits turpentine, 1,319 bbls rosin, 46 bbls crude turpentine and 206 bbls tar, for last week.

Foreign freights are firm. The supply of tonnage at hand is not large and vessels are wanted.

The chief features of the market and the changes of price of most of the leading products and manufacture for the week were as follows:

COTTON—With a somewhat increased readiness on the part of holders to meet the views of buyers, the transactions have been more liberal, but not large during the past week. Stocks have not been pressingly offered, but to a fair extent. The demand has been principally confined to orders for export. In quotations there were no changes to note during the week, and at the close the market is quiet and steady, the better grades being held more firmly than the lower qualities, the latter closing easy. The sales for the week foot up 1,297 bales. The receipts for the week were as follows:

Friday	431 bales.
Saturday	500 "
Monday	244 "
Tuesday	95 "
Wednesday	896 "
Thursday	243 "

Being a total of 2,409 bales, against 3,004 bales for last week. The exports were 4,459 bales, and the stock is 5,567 bales.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 115,700 bales, against 101,698 bales last week, 95,242 bales the previous week and 82,178 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1874, 2,527,620 bales, against 2,524,664 bales for the same period of 1873-74, showing an increase since September 1, 1874, of 2,956 bales. The exports for the week ending reach a total of 104,971 bales, of which 72 099 were to Great Britian, 12,350 to France, and 20,522 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 848,614 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Ordinary	12 cents.
Good Ordinary	13¼ "
Low Middling	14 "
Middling	14½ "
Good Middling	14¾ "

ROSIN—The market has been gently oscillating during the week with alternate strength and weakness apparent in its general tone, but without fluctuations of any considerable importance in values. The market was quite firm early in the week and large sales transpired, both for spot and future delivery, but towards the middle of the week there was a general weakness to be observed, and it required considerable exertion on the part of buyers to sustain prices. Later still there was an apprehensive feeling of uneasiness as regards prices, and during the remainder of the week the market remained in this unsettled condition, prices being dependent on one or two buyers which way the market would turn. At the close there is a revival of feeling, and to-day strained is quoted firm at $1 70 bid. Fine grades have figured but little, and the sales were small. There is not much stock of rosins above F & G, and we have heard of no transactions higher than these grades. Quotations to-day for the most part, are nominal.

The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday—Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at $1 70, and 1,000 bbls, buyers' option, (February), at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

Saturday—Sales of 1,000 bbls Strained, at $1 70, and 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

Monday—Sales of 330 bbls Strained, at $1 70, and 125 bbls low No. 1, at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

Tuesday—Sales of 200 bbls C, D & E (Good Strained) at $1 70 ₱ bbl.

Wednesday—Sales of 500 bbls Strained, at $1 70 ₱ bbl.

Thursday—Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 70 ₱ bbl.

The receipts for the week were 12,899 bbls. against 15,298 bbls. for last week. The exports for the week were 1,495 bbls against 1,319 bbls for last week. The stock in yard and afloat is 64,630 bbls. against 56,656 bbls. for last week.

The following were the quotations to-day:

Strained	$1 70
Good Strained	1 75
No. 2

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, FFBRUARY 5, 1875.

Us in the Legislature.

Tuesday last was a field day in the Legislature for "us" of the city of Wilmington and the county of New Hanover.

In the Senate, the Committee on Corporations having reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the City of Wilmington, Mr. French moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of considering the same, when Mr. Cantwell very promptly arose to oppose it. After some discussion the Senate refused to suspend the rules, a two-thirds vote being necessary, and a motion by Mr. Cantwell that it be sent to a Committee of Conference, was cut short by the introduction of the special order. On Wednesday, the bill was made the special order for yesterday, at 12 o'clock, when it passed its first reading by a strict party vote, and despite the blood-breathing invectives of Mr. Cantwell.

The special order referred to above was the bill to establish a new county out of portions of New Hanover. The discussion of this measure, which occupied considerable time, was participated in by Messrs. Standford, of Duplin, LeGrand, of Richmond, Waring, of Mecklenberg, Kerr, of Sampson, and Cantwell, of New Hanover, but pending the question the Senate adjourned.

A very interesting report of the debate on these two-bills will be found in the regular report of Tuesday's and Wednesday's proceedings, as published in this issue.

Superior Court.

The following cases were disposed since yesterday's report:

State vs. John W. Gerdts, for assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. Robert McKenzie, for assault and battery in two cases. Defendant discharged.

State vs. G. C. W. Miller, for assault and battery. *Nol. pros.* entered.

State vs. George Wedge, on a peace warrant. Case dismissed on payment of costs.

State vs. Causey Lord and John Mott, for larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. Enoch Wilkins, for assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. Julia Baker and Thomas Evans, for F. & A. Judgment *nisi*.

State vs. Margaret Dahmer, for retailing liquor without a license. Judgment *nisi*.

State vs. John C. Smith and Samuel C. Larkins, for an affray. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Aaron Heath, for larceny. Guilty. Sentenced to three years in the State Penitentiary.

Daily Journal 29th.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met in session in Raleigh on Tuesday last. There was a very full attendance, with representatives from each of the seventeen lodges in the State. The business transacted has mostly been of a private nature, but the festivities were not.

On Wednesday afternoon the Knights, in full dress, preceeded by the Citizen's Cornet Band, paraded the principal streets of the city, and at night, a grand banquet was given them at the National Hotel, by Centre Lodge, No. 3, of Raleigh.

The following officers were elected on Wednesday for the ensuing year, and the installation ceremonies were to have taken place last evening:

Grand Chancellor—W. M. Simpson, Centre Lodge, No. 3, Raleigh.

Grand Vice-Chancellor—Edwin W. Kerr, Clinton Lodge, No. 14, Clinton.

Grand Prelate—W. F. Campbell, Cumberland Lodge, No. 5, Fayetteville.

Grand Banker—Thomas Powers, Anthenia Lodge, No. 8, Newbern.

Grand K. of R. and S.—John L. Dudley, Stonewall Lodge, No. 1, Wilmington.

Grand M. at A.—A. L. Blow, Woodson Lodge, No. 16, Greenville.

Grand I. G.—B. F. Briggs, Contentnea Lodge, No. 12, Wilson.

Grand O. G.—W. Murray, Ruffin Lodge, No. 6, Goldsboro.

P. G. C.—Samuel Merrillwas elected Representative to the Supreme Lodge for two years.

Wooten's Express.

Capt. F. M. Wooten, the projector and proprietor of the Express line bearing his name, now has offices at all of the points along the line between this city and Charlotte, including the latter place. At Charlotte, next to Wilmington the most responsible point on the line, the office has been placed in charge of Mr. H. M. Clark, brother to Mr. F. W. Clark, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Carolina Central Railway. Mr. Clark brings to the performance of his duties the benefits of a long experience in the service of the Southern Express Company's office at Augusta, and we are satisfied that Capt. Wooten could have made no better selection for so responsible a position.

It was our good fortune, while on a recent visit to Charlotte, to meet with Mr. Clark, and we were glad to learn from him that the business of his office is rapidly multiplying.

County Commissioners.

A called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday, for the purpose of making a settlement with the Tax Collectors.

Applications of Abram Marble, Isaac James, W. L. Moore, James Wilson, W. A. Cumming, —— Harris, Daniel, or Henry McLean and B. R. Moore, for reduction or remission of taxes were granted. Application of E. R. Brink, for remission of taxes of Henry Statsburg, was laid over until next meeting.

On application of A. R. Black, Tax Collector, it was ordered that the insolvent State taxes on real estate for the year 1873, amounting to $21 65, and personal taxes for the same year, amounting to $75 20, be remitted.

Ordered that the amount of $281 30, State tax on personal property, for the year 1874, in the different townships of New Hanover county, except Masonboro and Federal Point townships, be abated.

The County Tax Collector was instructed to receive money vouchers against the county in payment of taxes, said orders to be received by the County Treasurer as so much cash.

The Tax Collector was also instructed to enter the name of Samuel J. Sneeden on the delinquent tax books for poll tax.

The Board then adjourned.

Daily Journal Jan. 31st.

Superior Court.

The following cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday:

State vs. George Crawford, for obtaining money under false pretences. Guilty. Defendant sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary at hard labor.

State vs. Winny Terry, for assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs. William Myers, for willful abandonment. Not guilty.

Nancy Laspeyre, who was tried on Friday for forcible trespass, the jury having been out when our report was made up, was found not guilty.

Daily Journal Jan. 31st.

The stock-holders of the Cape Fear Water Works Company will meet at the Court House, in this city, on the 11th of February.

A Pleasant Family Reunion.

Dear Journal:—It is not often I trespass on your time or space, but I will ask a little indulgence to-day in order to give you a slight description of a pleasant little affair at which I assisted yesterday.

It was a dinner given on the occasion of the birthday celebration of one of our most highly esteemed neighbors, Mrs. Nellie Hand. Mrs. Hand is a descendant of revolutionary notoriety, her father, Mr. James Smith, having served in that war with credit to himself and honor to his family. At an early age she married Mr. Wm. J. Hand, with whom she lived happily to a ripe old age. They accumulated a good property and raised a large and interesting family. They furnished the Confederate army with four as good and brave sons as ever shouldered a musket. Two of them were in the 3d N. C. Regiment, infantry, one of whom was so badly wounded that he never entirely recovered from its effects—it still gives him trouble. Very soon after the close of the war the health of Mr. Hand, who had unshaken confidence in the cause and its success, gave way under the disappointment and misfortunes incident upon the unnatural termination of the war, and he died at the age of seventy-six years, leaving a wife and seven children (four boys and three girls) to mourn his loss. As was the custom of their father, prior to his death, they celebate their mother's birthday every year, and yesterday, the 26th instant, was the seventy-ninth year, and your correspondent was one of the fortunate few who were there. I never will forget it. The mother, surrounded by her children, around the same fireside where they were raised, each one trying to recall some noted incident of their former life, and that good mother, with tears in her eyes, knowing how uncertain life is, begging her children to prepare for hereafter, when their reunions will be perpetual. Mrs. H. is the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church in this section.

In due time dinner was announced. A glance at the table would have convinced any one that the taste of the most fastidious person could be satisfied. Mr. Jno. Hand, at whose house the day was celebrated—the old homestead—(I forgot to mention that three of her sons were married, and they have these dinners alternately at their houses) thinking there were some who would like to warm up for dinner, brought out wines and liquors, and those who liked, indulged; your correspondent simply sampled it, and pronounced it good. The dinner was fine in every sense of the word. Then again I had to taste, and before I could decide on its merits, I tasted four glasses of syllabub, then pronounced that good in the superlative degree. After fruits, coffee and a little more wine, we adjourned to the parlor, where we had some as fine music as I ever listened to, Mrs. John Hand playing the accompaniment and Mr. Hinton James, of New York, and Miss Borden, of Sampson county, with others singing the different parts making the music perfectly charming.

The time came for parting and the old lady was so full of tears she could hardly tell her friends good by. I will close by asking for her many more reunions of the same pleasant kind. May she reach that good old age of one hundred years, and retain all her faculties. Yours respectfully, E.

Rocky Point, Jan. 27th 1875.

For the Journal.

The New County of Pender.

Messrs. Editors:—The official returns, as our county records show, of the last August election as bearing upon the eight townships composing our new county of Pender, show about two thousand (2,000) voters in round numbers of all parties. Of these the Republican majority, as shown by the same returns, is a little over twenty votes. If this can't be easily and honestly overcome by the long suffering and down-trodden Democracy of Pender, then the Democratic-Conservative spartans of that territory are overrated. But there are more voters in Pender than this if the signatures of Radicals which have gone up to the Legislature, in opposition to Pender, *and every one of these signers professing to live in the new county territory*, are genuine. It is verified under oath of responsible parties that about one thousand names of true men—nearly every one Conservatives—have gone up as petitioners for this new county. They are voters and make up almost wholly our tax payers and substantial citizens. So only about one thousand can possibly petition against the new county, unless bogus petitons have gone up and the names of women and children within as well as without the new county limits. For, be it remembered, that Judge Cantwell offered eighteen hundred petitioners against the new county in the Senate on Tuesday and with such arrogance and flourish of trumpets as to induce the belief that all of them are residents of Pender. But when he was driven to the wall under the pressue of the well-founded suspicion that about a thousand of his names were either manufactured in the new county, or obtained from sections outside of its limits, probably in the main from the corrupt Radicalism of Wilmington, he had to take water and confess the significant fact that he did not know where these opposing signers reside. This was conclusive, as Senator Parrish said, that the County Bill should pass without submitting the question to the ballot box here, as the same bogus names and corrupt outsiders, would then come to the polls and slaughter the new county. Judge Cantwell makes out about three thousand voters in the new county whereas there are only two thousand. Democrats of the House! heed these facts and corruptions of the Radical party of New Hanover. *If you do, not one of you will vote against our new County Bill.*

PENDER.

Jan., 30th 1875.

For the Journal.

The New County.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It seems that the trial of the strength in the Legislature of the new county, proposed to be changed in name from Lillington to Pender, is about to be made. Public interest is on tiptoe as to this proposition to divide New Hanover, and the course of the JOURNAL, which is not paper of uncertain sounds, is expected to be as outspoken this year as it was the last on this interesting question. Last year you gave it a cordial support. It is expected to make a Democratic Conservative county by this movement and the officials returns of the last August election show that the Republicans in the new territory are only about twenty odd in majority. The new county, too, has the required population, and in wealth, resources, &c., it will be the equal of at least forty of the old established counties of the State. Its territory embraces one of the finest portions of the State, rich lands, navigable streams, abundance of marl, a rail road through the centre, &c., &c. An extra, in the form of a supplement to the JOURNAL, will be out in a day or two, it is said, on the whole subject and showing its merits, politics, advantages, resources, &c.

PROGRESS.

A scientific agriculturist reports that he has found as high as thirty per cent of cream in the last pint of milk drawn from a cow, when the first pint from the same cow yielded only nine and a half per cent.

Were the happiness of the next world as closely apprehended as the felicities of this, it were a martyrdom to live; and unto such as consider none hereafter, it must be more than death to die, which makes us amazed at those audacities that durst be nothing and return unto the chaos again.

STATE NEWS.

Gas is to be reduced, in Charlotte, to $7 per M.

Raleigh is feasting on its first shad of the season.

The new Baptist Church at Catawba will soon be completed.

Governor Vance was to have lectured in Columbia, last night, for the benefit of the M. E. Church in that city.

Gen. Cockrell, just elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, is a graduate of Chapel Hill.

The Tarboro Branch of the W. & W. R. R. has been given a new outfit in the way of a first-class engine, new cars, new conductors and new agents.

One S. P. Dyp, a vender of spectacles, is "running" hotel keepers on the line of the W. & W. Railroad.—The Rocky Mount Mail desires that he be "passed."

The Duplin Record says: Mr. B. J. Carr, residing near Duplin Roads, has a collard with ruffle edge leaves, one of which measures 15 feet and 8 inches in circumference.

The Duplin Record says: Mr. Nathan Herring, of Lisbon township, Sympson county, has killed 3,400 pounds of pork, all raised from one sow within one year—the oldest hog killed being only two years old and the youngest, one.

The Salem Press says: Mr. Philip Reid, of this county, slaughtered his monster hog on the 18th, which resulted in 661 pounds of pork. This mammoth measured, while hanging, from tip of tail to end of nose, 6 feet 7 inches; aroond the body, 5 feet 8 inches.

The Wilson Advance says: Mr. Wiley Diddy brought to market on Wednesday the premium pig of the season. His net weight was 586 pounds. At 10 cents per pound this one hog brought $58 60, half enough to buy a good mule and the greatest plenty to last a new married couple a whole year.

The Tarboro Southerner says: Col. John L. Bridgers' cotton crop this season is 711 bales in the aggregate, 330 of which were raised on his Strabane farm, 191 on the Middle Place and 181 on the Oak Spring farm. This is the heaviest crop we have yet heard of in the State for one individual.

The Greeneville Register says: We are informed that four negroes, two men, a woman and a boy, have been arrested and lodged in jail at Washington, Beaufort county, charged with robbing and murdering Mr. Charles Gherkins, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Mr. Gherkins was an old man living at Long Acre, Beaufort county.

The Salisbury Watchman says: A sweet potato nosed mulatto, hailing from South Carolina, registered at the National Hotel a few nights since, and demanded accommodations.—Great was his ire when informed that the house was not run upon that line His mulattoship, we have been informed, represents himself as Postmaster at Chester, S. C.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We hear it whispered that the Humphrey Hotel in this place is about to go into the hands of a new management, and are pleased to hear that our popular hotchat of old, Rich. J. Gregory, Esq., in partnership with Mr. W. W. Freeman, are likely to become the new proprietors.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Col. C. M. Latimer died at his residence in this town on Saturday morning, after a brief illness, of pneumonia. Col. Latimer was a native of Connecticut, we believe, but has been a resident of the South, for the most part, of North Carolina, since early in life, having lived in Cheraw, Wadesboro and Louisburg from which place he came to Hillsboro about 1832. At the time of his death he was upwards of 80 years of age.

The Newbern Times says: On Saturday last an accident occured on the north side of Neuse river, a few miles from this city, which resulted in the almost immediate death of Duffy Fulcher, a young man about 16 years of age. Duffy and his father, Enoch Fulcher, went into the woods to get some timber for making staves, and in felling a large tree one of the branches of a tree close by was dislodged and hurled with such force on the head of the young man that he was knocked senseless to the ground. A faint flutter of the heart could be felt for about two hours, when the wounded man expired.

The Raleigh News says: In view of the exigencies of the cases, State on relations of Cloud against Wilson, from the 8th Judicial District, and State on relation of the Attorney General against Hilliard from the 2d Judicial District; the first Court in the 2d District, commencing in Hertford county on Monday next; we are authorized to publish the decisions of the Supreme Court. In the first named case, the Court find that Wilson is not entitled to the office of Judge, and that Cloud is. In the second case, the Court decides that Hilliard is not entitled to the office of Judge of the 2d Judicial District.

The Newbern Times says: On last Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, at our informant thinks, the gin house and grist mill belonging to Messrs. John N. and Hardy Whitford, situated on Island Creek, seven miles from this city, were entirely destroyed by fire. The building contained twenty bales of cotton, ginned and unginned, which was also consumed, entailing a loss of $4,000 on the proprietors, who had no insurance. The fire is known to be of incendiary organ, as the mill was situated remote from any other building, and neither fire nor artificial light was allowed therein. Suspicion, strengthened by circumstantial evidence, points strongly to a certain colored man as the author of the devilish work whom we hope may, if guilty, be convicted.

For the Journal.

Destruction of the New County.

The Radicals are preparing to hold an indignant mass meeting in Pender county, because of its passage in the Senate. It is said they will invite such Democratic Senators as voted against the Bill to join Judge Cantwell and others in addressing these mass meetings. To-day as the freight train passed Rocky Point, one of these Radical meetings was convening to protest against the action of the Senate and to try to take Rocky Point township out of the new county. If any Democratic member of the House hesitates to support this new County Bill let him know before he votes that the negroes of New Hanover are almost *en masse* in opposition, headed by every carpet-bagger in the whole county. Let the hallowed name of Pender be remembered in this struggle between native born Southern white men and taxpayers on the one side, and all the carpet-baggers and negroes on the other.

WHITE MAN.

January 30th, 1875.

Thousands of sufferers will rejoice that at last "Tom Collins" himself has been sold. He was a horse and brought $500.

The latest chromo story comes from down East, where a Sunday-school teacher said to one of her pupils, "Johnny, why don't you invite your friend Billy to come to Sabbath school with you?" Johnny looked up, with a grin full of intention, and equally full of teeth, and said: "I know yer, teacher; you want to get Billy into the class, so's you can get a chromo for a new scholar."

BY TELEGRAPH.

Passage of the City Bill.

CANTWELL ON THE WAR PATH.

He Threatens Blood.

His Anger Gets the Better of His Discretion.

Confession of His Own Iniquity.

THE CASE OF MR. HOLMES.

THE CITY PLACED UNDER THE GUNS OF A REVENUE CUTTER BECAUSE A GENTLEMAN CALLS A NEGRO BY HIS PROPER NAME.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNEL.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.

The City Bill passed its final reading in the Senate this morning, by a party vote.

Mr. Kerr opened the debate. Cantwell ranted long, referring to the time when, as City Court Judge, he fined Mr. Jno L. Holmes, a member of the bar, for calling the negro witness Howe by his first name, Anthony. Cantwell said he would have exhausted the power of City, State and Federal government to enforce his orders; that he had actually made arrangements with the commander of the Revenue Cutter then in port to enforce these orders.

Cantwell said the passage of the city bill would justify Federal interference; that its passage would make the rivers of Carolina run with blood!

Mr. French concluded the debate in a splendid speech. Cantwell's overthrow was complete. Mr. French's speech was a crusher.

What do Wilmingtonians think of their city having been under the guns of a Federal Revenue Cutter at Cantwell's request, because a gentleman called a negro by his proper name?

S.

HEADQUARTERS.

NO RECOGNITION YET FOR KELLOGG.

CONTINUED DEAD-LOCK IN THE HOUSE.

CONKLIN'S SPEECH ON LOUISIANA.

A COOL REQUEST FOR STAMPS.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED.

THREE ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

KELLOGG'S CHANCES OF RECOGNITION WEAKENING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—Noon—The following is the vote of the Committee on Priviliges and Elections on the proposition to recognize the Kellogg government: Yays, Morton, Logan, Anthony and Mitchell; nays, Alcorn, Hamilton, Salisbury, Albert, Carpenter and Wadleigh.

Mr. Alcorn stated, in the Committee, that if the Senate recognized the Kellogg government, he should vote to admit Pinchback.

The dead-lock in the House continues, neither side showing any signs of yielding. The probability is, however, that an adjournment will soon take place and that the Republicans will fall back upon a renewed attempt to change the rules next Monday by adopting a new rule, appliable only to the session, prohibiting the Speaker from entertaining dilatory motions. With that rule established the passage of the civil rights bill would be plain sailing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Night.—Miss Vinnie Ream signed a contract to-day with the Secretary of the Navy, for a bronze statue of Farragut, in accordance with the decision of the Congressional Committee to select the artist.

HOUSE—Fillibustering continues—The Speaker declared that on Monday, under a call of the States, the resolution to amend the rules, could be referred to the Committee on Rules, upon which motion the Speaker would allow no dilatory motion. The Committee on Rules can report at any time, and an amendment of the rules will bring the Civil Rights bill before the House and allow the majority to pass it.

SENATE.—The bill extending the time for claim and payment of preemption of public lands failed.

The bill protecting the postal rights of the inmates of insane asylums was reported favorably.

Mr. Conkling made a four thousand-word speech on Louisiana, which was much admired by his friends and party. He sustains the President, and approves Kellegg's call for troops, but says there are many acts by both parties which he cannot approve. The general tenor of his speech favored letting things alone. He made no allusion to Pinchback, but nay to-morrow, when he concludes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Noon—SENATE—Frelinghuysen, presented a memorial from citizens of Georgia asking an appropriation by Congress to aid colored people who wish to emigrate to Liberia. Referred to Commitee on Appropriations.

Caucussed this morning over Louisiana affairs—no result. Meet again this afternoon—discordant.

The House adjourned by a small majority. The Republicans yielded.

The Railroad Committee of the Senate had no quorum, but meets again on Monday when it is expected it will report favorably on Scott's road.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Night.—There was another incendiary fire in the Navy Department to-day, but it was extinguished without any loss except a few logs.

There have been three attempts to burn the Navy Department this week. There is much apprehension, as none of the buidings where records are kept, except the post office, patent office, treasury, and capital, are fire-proof. Major Richards, Chief of Police, and Admiral Reynolds were in consultation over the matter to-night.

The caucus failed to meet this evening, on account of a prolonged session of the Senate. The Star says, of this morning's caucus: The discussion developed a lack of harmony among the Senators as to the course which should be pursued relative to the present State Government of Louisiana, and it may now be predicted with tolerable certainty, that a majority will not be obtained in the Senate to recognize said government as the legal government of the State.

The Navy Department is again on fire.

The House adjourned on motion of Ward (Republican), of Illinois.—Nineteen Republicans joined the Democrats. This result was obtained by the fear that the Democrats would demand the reading of the journal, which, as it stands, would consume twelve hours. Under the new rule the proposed vote may be reached on Wednesday on the Civil Rights bill. The Democrats claim that they have not exhausted their tactics for delay. It may be stated that there is no intention to pass the bill. The exclusion of mixed schools and the cemetery clause, would have defeated it in the Senate. The bill is dead for the session.

In the Senate to-day, the voluminous report of the Secretary of War, upon various internal water routes, was referred to the Committee on Transportation.

The citizens of Pittsburg petition for an appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river and subsidies for the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Conkling and General Gordon spoke on Louisiana affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Noon—The Khedive of Egypt gives General Sherman's daughter, Mrs. Fitch, a necklace and eardrops, valued at three hundred thousand dollars. This is in consideration of advice given the Khedive by Sherman, whom he could not compensate directly. The jewels are in the Sub-treasury for safe keeping.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroads reduce salaries ten per cent.

The Brotherhood of Engineers met and appointed a committee of remonstration. Vanderbilt was unyielding. A compromise has been effected by which engineers are paid three and a half cents for every actual mile run.

The Marines are on guard at the Navy Department.

Judge Flagg had an interview with the President this morning. In case Pardee's name is withdrawn, he is prominent among the aspirants.

Gen. West also visited the President, who expressed anxiety that Congress should act in the Louisiana matter. What assurances were given the President has not transpired.

Immediately after the House was called to order, the Clerk proceeded to read the Journal, omitting to read the yeas and nays in detail, when Randall immediately raised the point of order that they must be read. After a long debate, the Speaker decided that the point was well taken, and directed the Clerk to read the Journal.

WASHINGTON, January 30.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—After four hours reading of the journal, upon motion of Butler, it adjourned.

The vote in caucus yesterday was 18 to 8 in favor of seating Pinchback.

Later.—Republican Senators caucused five hours on a resolution to support the President in what he had done, and stand by him in support of the Kellogg government in all lawful authority. There were 8 dissenting votes. The admission of Pinchback was not discussed.

EUROPE.

SPAIN PAYS THE GUSTAVUS INDEMNITY.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE AURORA.

CROWDING THE CARLISTS.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT QUESTION AGITATED.

PARIS, January 28—Noon—Marshal Canrobert declines to stand as a candidate for the department of Scot.

LONDON, January 28—Noon—The Home Rule members take no interest in the election of a liberal leader.

The barque Aurora has been lost. Eight survivors were four days without food.

VIENNA, January 28—Noon—Spain has paid the Germany money indemnity for the Gustavus affair.

MADRID, Jan. 27—Night—The Republicans in Navarre are crowding the Carlists. Alfonzo is present.

PARIS, Jan. 29—Noon—The motion for the withdrawal of all constitutional bills defeats the motion pending that the government shall consist of a Senate Chamber and a President of the republic. Louis Blanc opposed the creation of the Presidency, which bad been fatal to the republic in 1848. The vote will be taken to-day.

PARIS, Jan. 29—Night—The bill providing that the Senate Chamber, Deputies and President, should compose the government of France was defeated by a vote of 335 to 359.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Night—The Queen summoned the immediate attendance of the Cabinet Ministers to Osborn.

ELECTRICISMS.

At Milwaukee yesterday, in the vote for Senator, Carpenter received 59 votes, Bragg 52 and 20 votes were scattering.

There were three ineffectual ballots for Senator at Tallahasse yesterday. The Democrats have 37, the Republicans 36 and the Independents 4.

Lady of the Lake, loaded for Washington, was burned to the water's edge yesterday at Norfolk. The cargo was lost.

A Democratic caucus for a Senator from West Virgina was had yesterday, which resulted: Camden 27; Walker 21; Brannon 14; others scattering.

There is an ice break at Cincinnati, and the steamers have escaped. Forty barges have been lost. The value of coal lost amounts to fifty thousand dollars.

A large meeting of the merchants and brokers of Chicago have passed resolutions for the establishment of a mint there.

In Minnesota yesterday, for the Senate, Ramsey received 47, Lochren 55, Davis 23. Result mixed.

There were four impotent ballots in the Florida Legislature yesterday for a Senator. Call 34.

In Wisconsin yesterday Carpenter received 60, Bragg 52; scattering 19.

ALABAMA.

THE TESTIMONY OF A CARPET BAG REPUBLICAN OFFICE HOLDER.

HE GIVES THE LIE TO POLITICAL CANARDS OF OUTRAGES THERE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Noon—Alabama Committee examined J. P. Southworth, of Mobile, appointed U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, by President Grant, in 1869. Mr. Southworth testified that he went to Alabama from Illinois, that he was, and had been a Republican, had spoken during the last campaigns, in Selma for the Republican State ticket; thought he knew the general condition of the State as well as any one—professional duties took him to all parts of it—there was no county in which a Republican could not live and advocate party principles, even offensively, without molestation; the effect of sending troops to the State was injurious, and there was no time when they were needed, or when the county would not have been better without them; he was a carpet bagger, a Republican, and had been a Federal officer, and was not ostracised.

THE FIRE FIEND.

BURNING OF AN INSANE ASYLUM AT QUEBEC.

FIRES AT DEERFIELD AND MANAYUNK.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30—Night—Beaufort Female Insane Asylum has been destroyed by fire. Three of the inmtes perished in the flames, the remaining 935 having been removed to an asylum occupied by males. It was a frightful scene. Many were removed by force after refuging in the cupola and cellars.

DEERFIELD, MASS., Jan. 30—Night—Riley Maynard's tobacco barn, containing sixty cases of tobacco, was burned, by an incendiary, last night. Loss $60,000.

MANAYUNK, Jan. 30—Noon—Preston & Irwin's woolen mill has been burned. Several people were hurt by the falling walls. This fire ousts three hundred hands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest characters and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, BEST-LESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World. Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILEN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

July 26 d&w

HELP THE POOR AND FATHERLESS!

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Orphan Asylum.

$17,500

IN GIFTS

To be Distributed Among the Ticket-Holders.

A GIFT CONCERT

will be held in

WILSON, N. C.,

On Wednesday, the 10th February, 1875;

For the Exclusive benefit of the Orphan Asylum at Oxford.

Tickets Only Two Dollars.

Number of Tickets only 15,000.

2,189 Gifts to be Given Away, Making over One Gift to Every 8 Seven Tickets.

REAL ESTATE GIFTS.

One Lot in the town of Wilson, N. C., containing 1¾ acres, with large and convenient dwelling, having 10 rooms, and all necessary and convenient outhouses, situated on Barnes street, valued at $5,000

One elegant 2 story Residence, in Wilson, corner of Pine and Green streets, with 1¼ acre, and containing 8 rooms, located in the most eligible part of the town, valued at 4,500

One ¼ acre Lot, situated on the corner of Vance and Spring streets, with neat residence and out-houses, valued at . 1,300

CASH GIFTS.

1 Cash Prize		$1,000
1 "		500
4 "	$100 each	400
5 "	50 "	250
20 "	20 "	400
30 "	10 "	300
100 "	5 "	500
500 "	2 "	1,000
1,500 "	1 "	1,500

MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS.

One Fine Top Buggy	$250
One Fine Buggy	150
One Fine Gold Watch	125
One Fine Ladies Watch	75

Committee of Arrangements—G W Blount, B F Briggs and A Barnes, Esqs.

Depository—Bank of Wilson.

Advisory Board—John Nichols, Esq., Raleigh; W F Davis, Esq., Rittreila; A H Williams, Esq., Oxford; Maj J P Jenkins, Nashville; J H Thorp, Esq., Rocky Mount; Dr R W King, James W Lancaster and James E Clark, Esqs, Wilson.

While this enterprise is not conducted under the direct auspices of any Lodge, yet its object is to aid that noble institution, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, which was established by the Grand Lodge of the State, and the management is entirely in the hands of members of the Order.

The object is exclusively for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to make any extended appeal to the people of North Carolina in behalf of an institution which is so worthy of their support. The low price of the tickets places it in the power of every one to aid a noble cause, and at the same time the chances of being reimbursed are unusually favorable.

It is confidently believed that the enterprise will be a success, but if, from any cause, there should be no Concert and distribution, all the money received from the ticket holders shall be returned to them without discount.

No ticket-holder will be entitled to a chance for the Gifts unless the money for the same has been received at this office.

The Gifts will be distributed immediately after the Concert

Any person holding a ticket entitled to a Gift who desires the Asylum to have the benefit of such Gift, will notify the Secretary by such endorsement on the back of the ticket, and the same shall be appropriated as directed

Money for tickets must be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Express, directed to

A. BARNES, Secretary

WILSON, N. C.

nov 3 389-d&wlm

J. E. LIPPITT. | T. B. LIPPITT.

T. B. HENDERSON.

LIPPITT & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LIPPITT'S WHARF,

SOUTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Cotton, Corn, Peas and Peanuts, specialties. Liberal advances made.

Prompt returns and highest market prices guaranteed. Will endeavor to furnish vessels on short notice and otherwise accommodate shippers from the Eastern counties. Commodious wharf, suited especially to the corn trade

Refer to R. F. Overman, Cashier, Elizabeth City, N. C; First National Bank, and leading merchants of Wilmington, N. C.

oct 23 wdm

Wanted!

A LADY TO TEACH THREE Children in a private family. Address,

DR. E. W. WARD,

Duck Creek P. O Onslow Co., N. C.

dec 20 802.wg

GUANO.

GENUINE

PERUVIAN GUANO.

In Large or Small Quantities.

By instructions of the Peruvian Government, their Agents have advanced the price of Guanape Guano from September 1st, 1874, to sixty two dollars and fifty cents ($62 50) gold, per ton of 2240 pounds gross, establishing at the same time a new scale of discounts, the lowest being 50 cents on parcels from 50 to 100 tons, the highest $3 70 on 500 tons and over. As usual, they will not sell in lots of less than ten tons.

Under this new arrangement I am enabled to fill orders for lots of ten tons and upwards at less price than the Agents of the Peruvian Government. I will, as heretofore, supply quantities under ten tons at the same rate as charged by them.

Circular, containing testimonials, references and full particulars, mailed free on application to

R. BALCAZAR,

No. 53 Beaver St., New York.

P. O. Box 129.

dec 27 7-d&wf

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LOTTERY.

A FORTUNE FOR $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to One o every 11 Consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for One Dollar.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME."

Dame Fortune Helps Those who Help Themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1 each, numbering from to 500,000, inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brings it within the reach of all.

GRAND GFT CONCERT

In aid of the Public Improvements in the City of Denison, Texas.

THE

TEXAS GIFT CONCERT ASSOCIATION

Will give a Grand Concert

THURSDAY, March 31st, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS!

DEPOSITORY FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to commence immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift		$ 50,000
1 " " "		25,000
1 " " "		15,000
1 " " "		10,000
1 " " "		5,000
1 " " "		2,500
1 " " "		1,500
10 " "	$500 each	5,000
20 " "	250 "	5,000
30 " "	150 "	4,500
50 " "	100 "	5,000
100 " "	50 "	5,000
100 " "	25 "	2,500
500 " "	10 "	5,000
1,000 " "	5 "	5,000
1,500 " "	2½ "	3,750
46,280 " "	1 "	46,280
49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to		$200,000
22 Prizes in Real Estate, amounting to		50,000
49,789 Gifts, amounting to		$250,000

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons Wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission Allowed.

HOW TO REMIT TO US.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all communications to

ALPHEUS H. COLLINS, Sec'y, DENISON, TEXAS.

C. B. JONES, National Hotel, Agent for Wilmington, N. C.

Jan 1 1-1taw1d

MISCELLANEOUS

"PSYCHOMANCY, or SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Skirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pubs. Phila. 4w

The New York WEEKLY WITNESS, giving News, Markets, Stories, Pictures, and live Editorials at $1.20 a year Postage paid, has reached 75,000 circulation in three years. Send for free sample copy. 4w

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female, $30 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, C. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. Y. 4w

$57 60 AGENTS PROFIT PER WEEK. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. 4w

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COUGHS, COLDS HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PUT UP IN ONLY BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO

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MAKE YOUR OWN

FERTILIZERS,

and save from $10 to $20 per ton. Get the Best Dissolved and Pure Ground

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From R. J. BAKER & CO.,

36 & 38 South Charles St. Baltimore.